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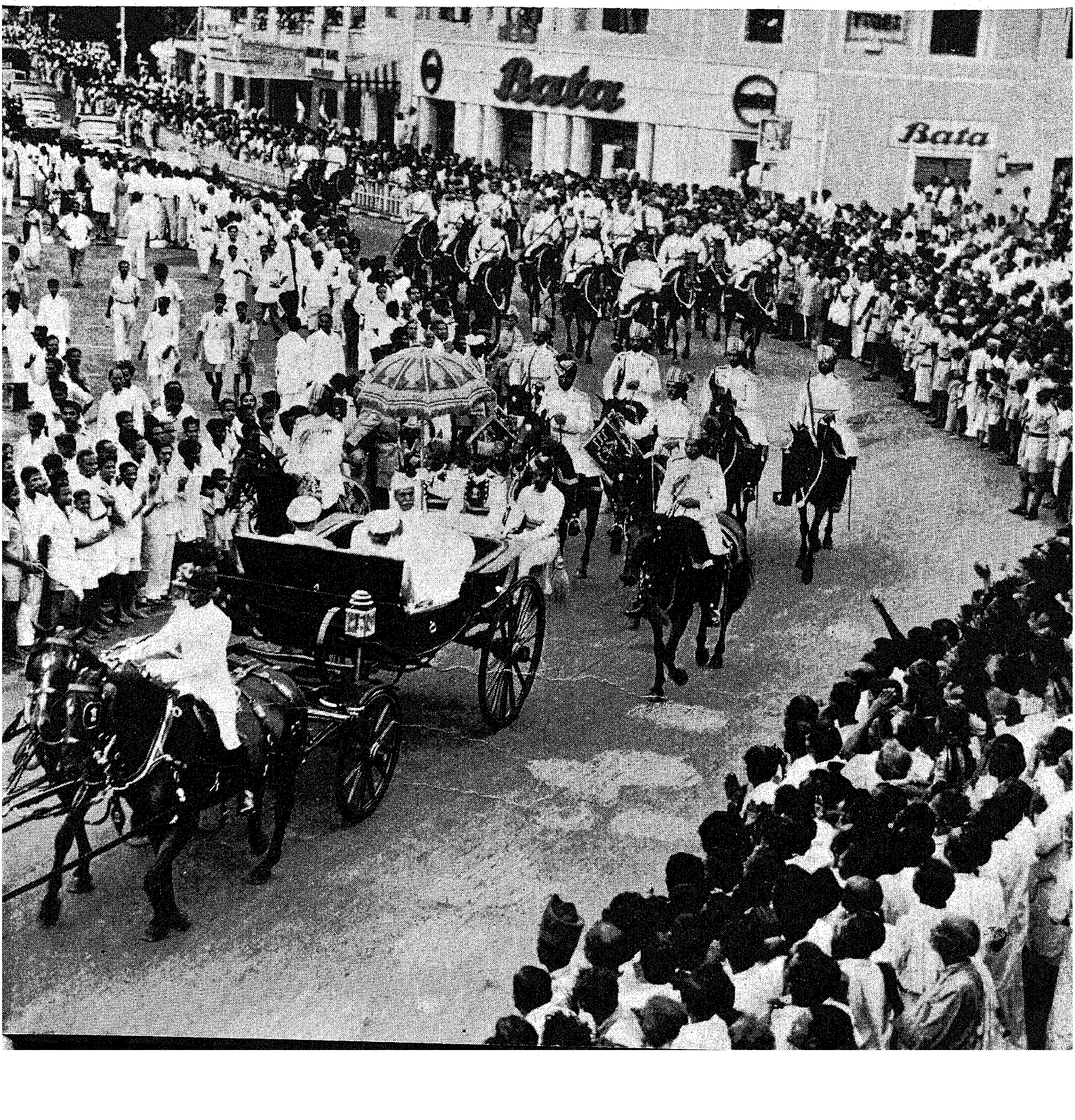
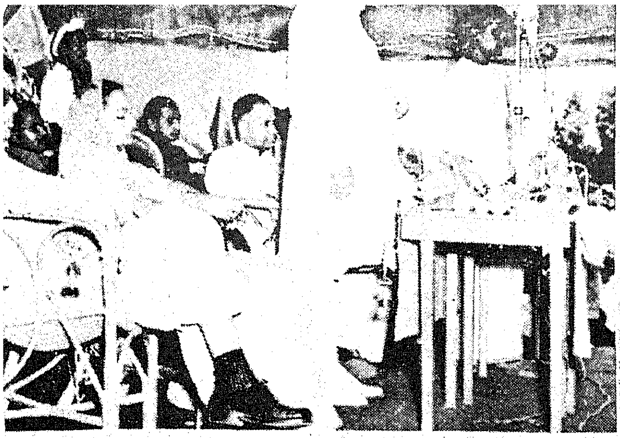
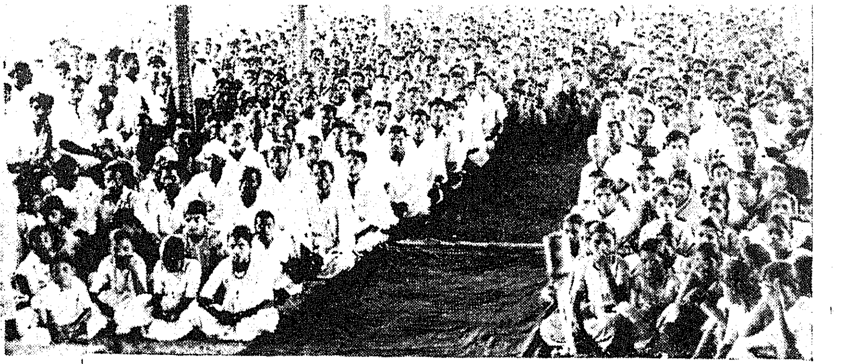


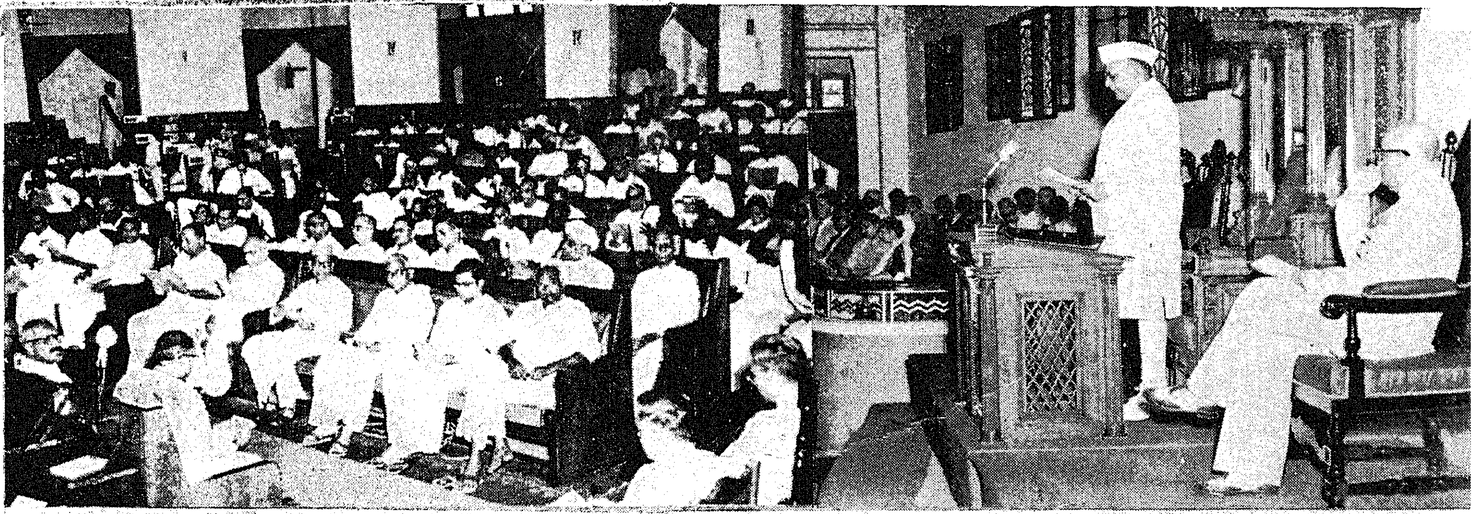


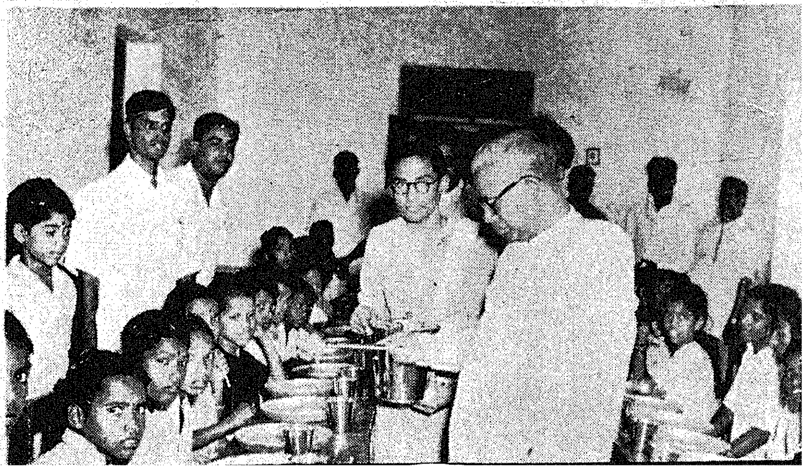


VILLAGE LEADERS' CONFERENCE, UTHUKKOTTAI (*top*): Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor, addressing the Conference and a section of the gathering present; (*left*): a scene from the folk drama enacted at the Conference

JOINT SESSION OF MADRAS LEGISLATURE (*below*): The Governor delivering his address.

MID-DAY MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN (*bottom*): Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurating the supply of mid-day meals for school children at Minjur.





Madras Information

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Cover Picture: Independence Day this year in Madras was celebrated colourfully and with pomp under the distinguished presence of President Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Picture shows the President's State drive along Mount Road towards the Island Grounds where he reviewed the Independence Day parade.

Yet One More

Madras State in the

The ninth year of freedom constitutes another important landmark in the economic and political history of India. The successful completion of the First Five-Year Plan brought about the stabilisation of our economic system and prepared the ground for the inauguration of the more ambitious Second Five-Year Plan. Agriculture and food problem on which emphasis was laid in the First Plan showed perceptible improvement all over the country and has set a steady pace of progress for this primary industry. The emphasis in the Second Plan is naturally therefore on industries and employment, aiming to raise the national income by 25 per cent by the end of the Plan period. The importance of food and agriculture, however has not been overlooked either.

In the political field the year was alive with proposals and programmes relating to reorganisation of States, following the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. The keen interest evinced by the people throughout the length and breadth of the country on this issue and the enormous influence public opinion could exert on the proposals, may perhaps be regarded as the coming of age of Indian democracy, firmly based on strong and vigilant public opinion.

In Madras also the year witnessed rapid progress in all fields of economic development and social welfare. In stating this, however, one cannot fail to recall the tragic scenes left behind in the southern districts by the ravages of cyclone and heavy rain in last November. The losses suffered by the unfortunate victims of these areas were heavy and their sorrow great. However the promptness and extent of the relief measures undertaken by the Government, in which task the people offered their unstinted co-operation, have been able to relieve their hardships and heal their wounds. To enable the people of these areas to rebuild their economy and return to normal life, a sum of about Rs. 3 crores has been distributed as loans to the victims in the affected areas. Work has been undertaken at a cost of about Rs. 1½ crores to repair all the damaged irrigation works in the areas and most of them have been completed. Another scheme that has been drawn up is for the construction of about 5,000 pucca houses in the affected areas for the use of Harijans and other poor folk who have lost their dwellings. The Community Development Scheme has been extended to some of the worst affected areas to facilitate an integrated and intensive development of the rural economy in these districts.

Another disturbing tendency that raised its head towards the end of the year was the slight upward trend of foodgrain prices in certain areas. The situation is being effectively met by opening fair price shops in the affected localities, thereby stabilising the price-level within the limits. The situation has been well controlled and with the impending harvests may well be overcome.

Agriculture.

During the year agriculture maintained its steady progress. The scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds was continued by the Agricultural Department during the year. Between August 1955 and March 1956, a quantity of 10,011 tons of improved paddy seeds and 406 tons of improved millet seeds was distributed covering an area of 450,495 and 60,900 acres respectively resulting in an additional production of 30,167 tons of rice and 3,467 tons of millets with an estimated gain of Rs. 1,20,66,800 and Rs. 10,39,800 respectively. Pests and diseases on crops were controlled by the adoption of suitable control measures by the Plant Protection Wing of the Agricultural Department and as a result in 1955–56, the estimated savings in food will be 14,800 tons whose money value is estimated at Rs. 98,57,600. Under the Intensive Manuring Scheme on paddy, about 16,500 tons of fertilizers were distributed to ryots between August last and February this year as a result of which an estimated additional production of 27,600 tons of paddy is anticipated.

During 1955–56, an area of about 25,600 acres was ploughed and levelled be tractors and bulldozers hired out by the Department and the resultant additional output is estimated to be about 3,200 tons. Agricultural machinery like oil engines, etc., was hired out to ryots of cyclone affected areas of Ramanathapuram, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts at half the usual rates as a relief measure. The cyclone had uprooted over 5,000 coconut trees in Ramanathapuram district and about 4 lakhs of coconut trees in Tanjore district. In order to rehabilitate these coconut plantations the Agricultural Department has undertaken a scheme to raise and supply 1½ lakhs of coconut seedlings per year besides diversion of over 30,000 seedlings to this area from the nursery at Pattukkottai.

As a result of working of a special development scheme in oilseeds, an important commercial crop in Madras State, a total area of 2,760 acres of seed farms for multiplying seeds of improved strains was raised. A total additional production of 2,107 tons of oilseeds has been achieved as a result of spread of improved seeds and another 1,440 tons as a result of practising intensive cultivation methods.

During the year, three improved strains of paddy seed, two of jowar, one of bajra, one of ragi, and two of cotton were released for multiplication and large scale distribution. These strains are intended to cover 60,000 acres in paddy, 3½ lakhs acres in jowar, 8,000 acres in bajra, over a lakh of acres in ragi, and 8½ lakhs acres in cotton and would add to the ryots' income by over Rs. 20 million per year. Improved strains already cover 46 per cent of the total acreage under paddy, 14 per cent in jowar, 22 per cent in bajra, 18 per cent in ragi, 60 per cent in cotton, 21 per cent in groundnuts, 16 per cent in gingelly and 95 per cent in sugarcane.

Irrigation

Out of twelve irrigation projects taken up for execution under the First Five-Year Plan, the Cauvery Delta Drainage Improvements Scheme, the Lower Bhavani Reservoir Project, the Malampuzha Project and the Mettur Canals have been almost completed and during the year water was let out for irrigation under Lower Bhavani Project for about 167,000 acres, Malampuzha 35,000 acres and Mettur Canals 18,000 acres.

On the Lower Bhavani Project work has practically been completed

Step Forward

Ninth Year of Freedom

excepting on some distributaries, work on which is progressing. Work on the Malampuzha dam has been completed. Investigation of the Left Main Canal and distributaries was completed and during the year the canal was thrown open for irrigation for about 35,000 acres. Under the scheme for the Right Bank Canal which was sanctioned in 1955-56 only, investigation has been completed and excavation work is in full swing.

Work on the entire 27 miles long Right Bank Canal of the Mettur Canals Scheme has been completed, while work on the Left Bank Canal was in progress.

About 80 per cent of masonry and 40 per cent of earth dam on the Manimuthar Project was completed during the year and 80 per cent of the excavation work on the canal has been completed.

On the Araniar Reservoir Project, the formation of the reservoir was in an advanced stage. Excavation of the main canal form Suratapalli anicut has been completed and excavation of branch channels and construction of cross masonry works were in full swing.

Works in both masonry and earth dam on the Walayar Reservoir Project were in advanced stage of completion. Masonry works in the canals were also under various stages of completion, and 50 per cent of the ayacut is expected to be thrown open for irrigation by September this year. Similarly works on the masonry and earth dams on the Mangalam Reservoir Project also were nearing completion and 50 per cent of the ayacut is expected to be thrown open for irrigation by the beginning of September.

At the Amaravathi Project site excavation of foundations was completed except for one half of the river bed and construction of masonry and earth dam was in progress.

Excavation of the dam line on the Vaigai Reservoir Project was completed and final alignment settled. Work on masonry dam has been started, while excavation of foundation for the earth dam was in progress. Two coffer dams have been put up on either sides of the river.

Work on the Sathanur Project also was in progress. It is expected to throw open the main canal for irrigation for about 1,000 acres during this year. Work on the earth dam on the Krishnagiri Project was in progress while work on the masonry dam has been started. Among the schemes included in the new Plan, work has already been started on the Meenakarai Project in Malabar and the Kattalai and Pullambadi schemes have been sanctioned recently.

Electricity

Progress on the Electricity development schemes also was similarly steady and sustained. The demand for power for agricultural and industrial purposes was steadily on the increase and among the new services connected up during the year were included about 19,359 domestic services, 5,659 agricultural pumpsets and 545 small scale industries. The power demands for the several systems totalled 208 M.W.

Under the programme of rural electrification, a number of extensions for distribution of power in rural areas was in progress and the tempo of the work was speeded up in view of the improved financial position and the loans of Rs. 3 crores sanctioned by the Government of India for rural electrification and Rs. 397·5 lakhs for expansion of power facilities to increase employment opportunities. Supply to over 5,600 pumpsets was given as also to a number of rural industries. The number of villages electrified during the year alone was 720 as against a target of 500 and it is an all time record.

Work was in progress on all the Schemes started under the Five-Year Plan. Under the Pykara III Stage Extension Scheme, the work relating to the construction of the Pykara dam was completed except for the erection of the spillway gates which was in progress. Work on the erection of the second boiler under the Second Stage of the Madras Plant Extension Scheme was taken up during the year. Work relating to the Third Stage Extension is shortly expected to be taken up, civil works for which are already in progress.

Under the Periyar Hydro-electric Scheme, enlargement of the existing irrigation tunnel for a distance of 3,000 feet has been completed while in the power tunnel, 90 per cent of the tunneling was completed, 50 per cent of the excavation of pipe tunnel and sinking of the surge shaft have been completed. The grading of penstocks was in progress. Levelling of power house site, transformer yard and excavation of diversion channel were in progress.

The inauguration of the Kundah Hydro-electric Scheme which is the largest single item in the Second Five-Year Plan has given a good start to the further programme of power development in Madras State. The supply of Jog power to South Kanara district was switched on during the year, thus satisfying a long felt need of that district.

Industries

During the period under review, a sugar factory with a daily crushing capacity of 1,000 tons has been established in Tanjore and licenses have been granted for the establishment of three more sugar factories of which two will be in Tanjore district and one in North Arcot district. Two of the three cement factories in the State have been permitted to increase their production capacity by about 250,000 tons. License has also been granted for starting a Caustic Soda and Soda ash factory in Tirunelveli district and some of the existing concerns have been permitted to manufacture new chemicals like chlorine salts, alum, etc. In the field of textiles, there has been considerable expansion of spinning mills.

With effect from 1st October 1955, the Government of India have assumed direct control of the Neiveli Lignite Investigations. Large scale pumping operations were carried out during the year to ascertain whether it will be possible to reduce the pressure of underground water table sufficiently to permit the safe excavation of the mineral.

The possibilities of starting iron and aluminium industries in Salem district and paper mills in the Nilgiris and Malabar areas are being examined.

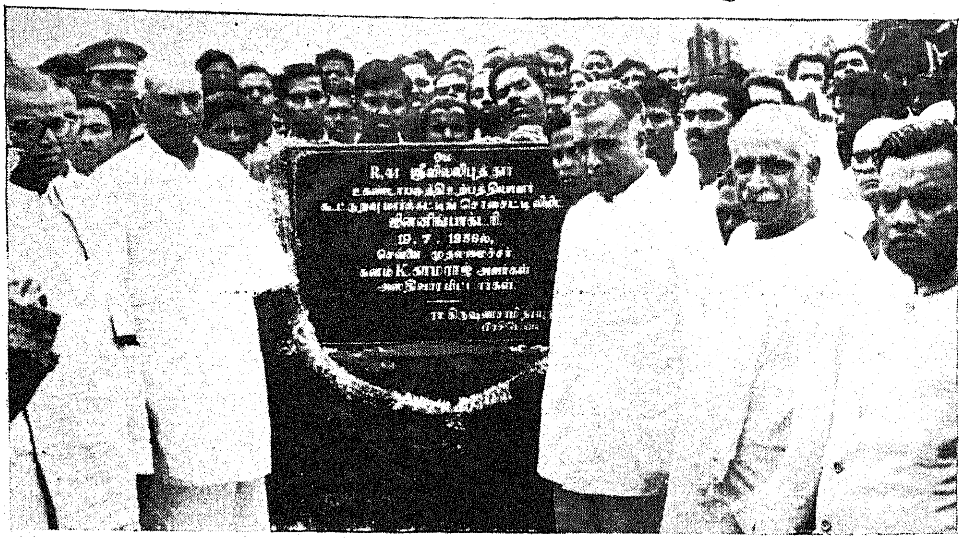


Photo taken on the occasion of laying the foundation stone for the ginning factory to be constructed by the Srivilliputhur Uganda Cotton Growers' Co-operative Marketing Society, Limited, by the Chief Minister to the Government of Madras on 19th July 1956.

The development of Small-scale industries has been given a prominent place in the Second Plan, mainly with a view to increase the production of consumer goods and as a means of reducing unemployment. The Madras Government has sanctioned the establishment of Service Centres for the benefit of the pressed metal fabricators in Madras, for the lock industry at Dindigul, for the ceramic industry in Malabar and footwear industry at Perambur and Palghat. The purpose of establishing these Service Centres is to provide common facility services to small industrialists and individual artisans. The Government have also sanctioned the establishment of model carpentry workshops at Cheranmahadevi (Tirunelveli district) and Krishnagiri (Salem district) and the establishment of a Galvanising Plant at Mettur for galvanising steel structures for electric transmission towers required by the Electricity Department.

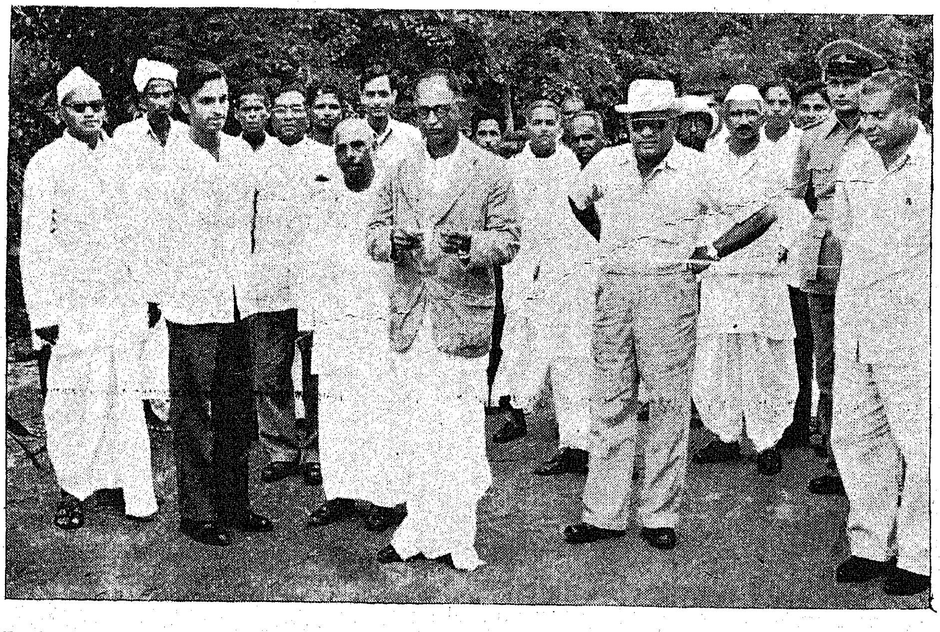
In view of the difficulties experienced by small industrial units for raising sufficient funds required for putting up factory sheds and at the same time finding working capital, the State Government have decided to establish Industrial Estates at Guindy, Virudhunagar, Palghat and Tirunelveli. These Industrial Estates will provide built-up factory spaces with all modern amenities like power supply, water-supply, transport facilities, etc., to small industrialists who will be permitted to occcupy the factory spaces on a rental basis or on a hire-purchase basis. The private parties will also be given the option of putting up their own buildings at these Estates, for which about 75 per cent of the cost of the building will be provided as loan.

The development of the handloom industry in Madras State has received considerable attention at the hands of the Government from time to time and they have formulated interim and long-term measures to place the handloom weaver on his feet. During 1955–56, there was considerable progress in the implementation of various cess fund schemes sanctioned by the Government for the rehabilitation of the handloom industry. Provision was also made for rendering financial assistance to the handloom weavers engaged in the production of handloom cloth with silk and art silk yarn, by advancing loans to weavers towards share capital to become members of the newly started weavers' societies in places like Kancheepuram, Arni, Kumbakonam, Chinnalampatti, etc.

Education

During the year, there were in Madras State 24,387 Elementary schools (other than Basic schools), the total number of pupils under instruction in them being 1,948,192 boys and 1,167,674 girls.

There were 1,284 Basic schools in the State during the year, the number of scholars in them being 103,348 boys and 63,538 girls. Besides, the Government sanctioned the conversion of 1,300 Elementary schools into Basic schools and a sum of Rs. 13,00,000 was provided in this



Eight small bridges were constructed under Local Development Scheme on the Karkinje-Nerya Road on Mangalore-Kadur Road in Charmandy on the edge of the Western Ghats of Malnad. The total cost was Rs. 30,000. The Government paid Rs. 13,000 and the rest, i.e., Rs. 17,000, was contributed by Janab Koya Kutty Hajee and Company. The photo shows the opening of the bridge by Sri N. N. Swarna, B.A., B.L., M.L.A.

connection for supply of craft equipment to the schools to be converted into Basic schools, and a further sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for land and buildings. There were four Post-Basic schools in the State during 1955–56.

The number of Secondary schools was 861 for boys and 209 for girls, the number of Indian Secondary schools alone being 836 for boys and 182 for girls. The strength of Indian Secondary schools was 408,258 boys and 136,573 girls. Forty-four new Secondary schools (31 under Local Bodies and 13 under Private management) were opened and one closed during the year. The Committee appointed to advise on the implementation of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission submitted its report in October 1955. The Government sanctioned the introduction, during the year, of 100 diversified courses of studies in high schools, thus converting 65 schools into multi-purpose schools with two diversified courses in each.

Seven new Arts Colleges (one First grade and rest Second grade) were opened during the year. There were 45 colleges for general education for men, while the total number of colleges for general education for women was 18. The strength in the various University classes was 37,702 men and 6,776 women.

Five new Training Colleges were opened during the year, two by aided agencies and three by Government. Eleven non-basic training schools were also opened during the year.

The number of Medical Colleges in the State was 7 including the Government College of Integrated Medicine, Madras, and the Venkataramana Ayurvedic Dispensary and College, Mylapore. The strength of these institutions was 2,847 men and 690 women. The strength in Madras Veterinary College was 379 men and 3 women. The Government Agricultural College, Coimbatore, had a strength of 278 men and 4 women. The Forest College, Coimbatore, had a strength of 98 men. The number of colleges of Engineering including the Department in the Annamalai University was 6, the number of scholars in them being 2,211 men.

The number of Social Education Centres was 1,022 and the number under instruction was 27,106 men and 2,682 women.

One of the important measures introduced during the year was the decision to give exemption from fees to all children, the income of whose parents or guardians did not exceed Rs. 1,200 per year.

It was also decided by the Government to grant pension to teachers in elementary and certain categories of teachers in Secondary schools who retired from service from the 1st April 1955.

The Committee headed by Dr. Alagappa Chettiar constituted to go into the entire system of Elementary Education submitted its report to Government on the 2nd October 1955 and the report is under the consideration by the Government.

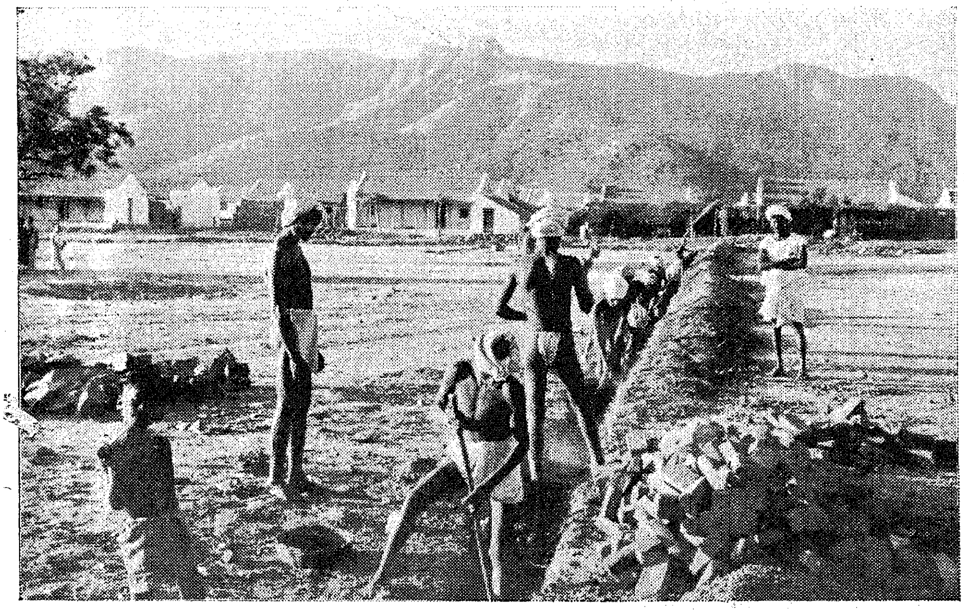
A White Paper on Education was published by the Government in March 1956 and has been before the public for eliciting their opinion.

Co-operation

Early in the year, the Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai to review the progress of co-operative movement in Madras State, to ascertain its present needs, difficulties and problems and make recommendations regarding its consolidation and development. The Committee has submitted its report to Government and is under examination.

The Madras State Co-operatiive Bank and the Central Banks continued to provide short-term funds to agriculturists for their seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of produce through the primary credit and marketing societies, while the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank provided the long-term loans. A significant feature of the year was that the Reserve Bank of India, which has been providing short-term funds to the State Co-operative Bank at a concessional rate of 1½ per cent, came forward to provide medium-term funds also at concessional rates and the State Co-operative Bank also offered to provide such funds from its own resources to meet growing demands for medium-term loans from the agriculturists. To channel the medium-term funds to the agriculturists, separate rural co-operatives known as Rural Co-operative Banks were started during the year. Twenty-six such Banks have been started during the year.

Special attention was paid to the organisation of co-operative processing societies for the benefit of producers. A co-operative society for the cashew-nut growers of South Arcot district and three co-operative Sugar Factories



Villagers laying pipe-lines for drainage under the Local Development works programme.

for the sugarcane growers at Ambur in North Arcot district, Udamalpet in Coimbatore district and Maduran-takam in Chingleput district have been formed.

Another outstanding feature of the movement in the year was the organisation of Health Co-operatives to provide medical aid to the rural population.

Community Development

The Community Development programme was in operation in four Community Projects, 35 Community Development Blocks and 31 National Extension Service Blocks covering a population of 90 lakhs out of a total rural population of 290 lakhs. The Scheme has, during the year, become a " People's programme with Government participation ". This conversion of a Government launched programme was possible due to the enthusiastic support and active participation of the people in the development activities. An integrated and well co-ordinated programme of rural reconstruction, the Community Development Schemes aim at the improvement of agriculture and increasing agricultural yield and the provision of much needed amenities like village roads, drinking water-supply, health and medical facilities, educational and recreational facilities, etc. These development schemes are laying down the foundations for a well-knit system of rural economy and a bright future for the country.

District Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Federation

Weavers' co-operatives in the Madras State have recorded striking progress. Both the Central and State Governments are rendering considerable assistance to the cause of handloom weavers from time to time. The Department arranges for supervision of weavers' co-operative societies, the financing banks provide funds for working capital and the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society supplies yarn and provides technical know-how in regard to production. At the district level there is no agency to co-ordinate the activities to advise the weavers, co-operatives on matters of common interest and to keep the Apex Weavers institution informed of the general requirements of the primaries. An institution at the district level with a council of advisers for ensuring constant co-ordination among the various aspects of development of the weavers' co-operative societies has not so far been set up as a result of which a healthy development of the movement has not been possible. To remove this defect, the formation of a District Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Federation has been suggested. This Federation will lay down general policies in the matter of wages, production, yarn supply, marketing, etc. It will also act as local agency for the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and will look after the interests of the State society. Steps were taken to organise Federations in three districts, viz., Madurai, Salem and Tirunelveli in the first instance. The Madura District Federation was started on 26th November 1955 and the Federation at Salem on 8th April 1956. The Federation at Tirunelveli was started on 20th July 1956 by Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, M.A., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Sri R. V. Raman, I.A.S., Collector of Tirunelveli, presiding.

The main objects of the Federation are to develop, assist and co-ordinate the work of the affiliated primaries and to secure for them financial and other help wherever necessary, to recommend loan applications, to arrange for the collection of indents for supply of raw materials such as yarn, chemicals, dyes, etc., required by weavers' co-operatives and to transmit them to the State society, to arrange for the supply of improved appliances and to take steps to improve the quality of goods and to market them.

The Federation will be managed by a governing body consisting of representatives of weavers' co-operative societies, Co-operative Central Bank, Central Stores, and Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and officials like the Deputy Registrar and Marketing Officer. The first set of governing body is nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

The Federations are an unique feature of co-operative effort designed as they are to fulfil the role of co-ordinating agency among the different authorities who exercise control over the activities' of weavers co-operative societies.

Iron and Steel Control Regional Office

The newly set-up office of the Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, Government of India, started work from 6th August 1956 at 45, Evening Bazar, Madras-3.

The Regional office has been set up to handle expeditiously the increased imports of steel which will be needed for India's construction requirements under the Second Five-Year Plan. The Regional office will not only look after the procedural requirements for importing steel but will also enable speedy co-ordination on the spot of Port, Customs, Railways and other authorities, so that the imported steel can move to the consuming centres without any loss of time.

The Madras office is the second of the two offices set up for this purpose, the Western Regional office having started functioning at Bombay from June 15. The jurisdiction of the Madras office will be the areas comprising the States of Madras, Andhra, Hyderabad, Coorg, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Pondicherry.

The main functions of the office will be as follows :—

(1) Issue of import licences for iron and steel materials and pig iron falling under Part I of the Import Trade Control Schedule.

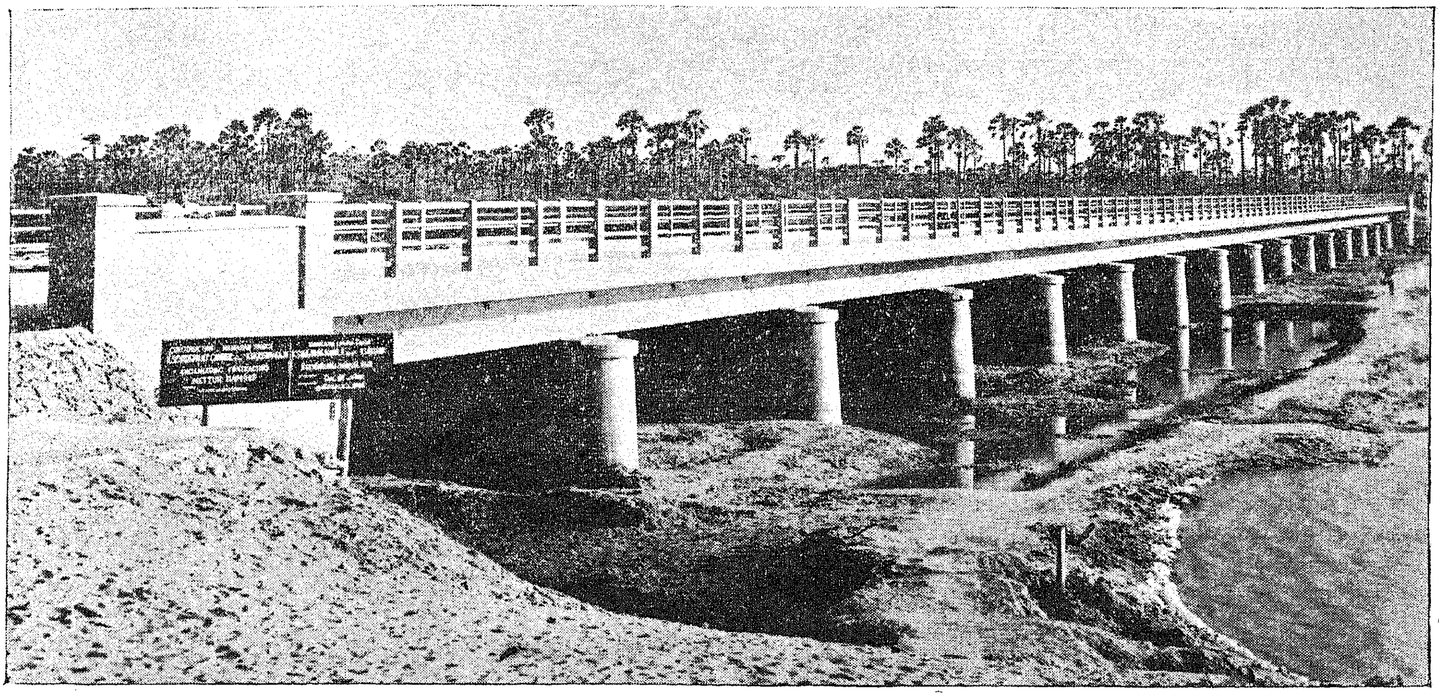
(2) Issue of customs clearance permits relating to import licences issued by the Regional office.

(3) Issue of export licences for scrap arisings within its area after inspection.

(4) Distribution of industrial and railway scrap arisings within its jurisdiction.

(5) All correspondence relating to the distribution of imported steel after the distribution orders have been issued by the Headquarters office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta.

(6) Clearance and transport of steel imported on Government account and under the T.C.A. Scheme.



The bridge over Karamaniar at Manapad, recently opened by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras.

The Bridge over Karamaniar at Manapad

This bridge leads to Manapad village which lies isolated, surrounded by River Karamaniar and the sea without any direct communication with Kulasekharapattinam and Tiruchendur. The people endeavoured and agitated for the bridge and road, their efforts being in vain for a long time.

Later, two philanthropic gentlemen (Messrs. S. S. Miranda and J. A. D. Victoria) came forward to constract a bridge at their own expense, commenced it in 1939, and opened on 13th September 1940. But as the bridge was constructed very near the sea without adequate safeguards, it collapsed in December 1945 due to sudden rush of high tides.

Subsequently, villagers of Manapad pressed on the Government for construction of a pucca bridge and the work was accordingly sanctioned under Central Road Fund Scheme.

After investigation, the site at which the bridge now stands was selected and a bridge with 12 feet roadway was designed for Rs. 2·20 lakhs with 16 spans of 30 feet clear to conform to the standard of a village road only. But due to developments culminating in the sanction of Thambaraparni bridge at Mukkani the coastal route from Tuticorin to Cape Comorin (via) Tiruchendur, Manapad, Kuttam and Ovari the design had to be revised. This coastal road is bound to develop enormous traffic of both light and heavy vehicles and has therefore to be maintained as a M.B.R. A bridge of 12 feet width for single lane roadway was considered insufficient in view of the growing importance of the road. Hence when the work was put on hand a revised estimate for Rs. 3·56 lakhs adopting 22 feet carriageway over the bridge was got sanctioned. The bridge has a total length of 540 feet.

The bridge opens the door for the people of these parts for greater intercommunication and paves the way for the general improvements of the locality, by opening a through route from Cape Comorin to Tiruchendur, seats of two famous shrines of South India and on to Tuticorin Port on the North side.

Service to Ex-servicemen

In the article headed " Service to Ex-servicemen " published at pages 17 to 20 of the *Madras Information* for June 1956, the following amendment may be made to the paragraph under " Medical facilities ", column (3), page 17 :—

In the list of sanatoria given therein, " (3) Malabar T.B. Sanatorium, Pariyaram " and " (4) Mahatma Gandhi Memorial T.B. Sanatorium, Tanjore " may be deleted, and " Government Wellesley T.B. Sanatorium, Bellary " added.

In explanation of the above, it may be stated that, though the recurring charges for treatment of ex-servicemen at the rate of Rs. 100 per head per month are paid to patients in the sanatoria mentioned in the article, with the addition of the Government Wellesley T.B. Sanatorium, Bellary, the wards for ex-servicemen were constructed only in the sanatoria mentioned in (1), (2), (5), (6) and the Bellary Sanatorium. Item (6) is now under the Andhra P.W.S.R. Fund and the Wellesley T.B. Sanatorium, Bellary, is under the Mysore Fund.

New Decimal Coinage

Conversion Rates

Progress of

How many Naye Paise one should get in exchange of a given number of annas and pies will probably be the principal worry of the average citizen when the new decimal coins are put into circulation with effect from April 1, 1957. There is no cause for worry, however, because, as the public is aware, both the sets of coins will continue to be legal tender for a considerable period after the introduction of the new coins.

Under the new system the rupee will be divided into 100 units of Naya Paisa as against the existing division of the rupee into 192 pies or 64 pice. The table below shows the new coins against the corresponding (but not necessarily equivalent) unit of the existing coins :—

Naya Paisa.		*Existing coin.*
1 Naya Paisa	..	1 pice.
2 Naye Paise	..	2 ,,
5 ,,	..	1 anna.
10 ,,	..	2 annas.
25 ,,	..	4 ,,
50 ,,	..	8 ,,
100 ,, (1 Rupee)	..	16 ,, (1 Rupee)

In the above table, 25, 50 and 100 Naye Paise (one rupee) have their equivalents in existing coins, viz., annas 4, 8 and one rupee respectively. But, for 1 Naya Paisa, 2, 5 and 10 Naye Paise there are no equivalents in existing coins. These will replace the current units at that level, namely, 1 pice, 2 pice, one anna and 2-anna pieces.

On April 1, 1957, all the new coins will *not* be put into circulation. Only one Naya Paisa and 2, 5 and 10 Naye Paise will be circulated. The others namely, 25 and 50 Naye Paise and the new rupee (100 Naye Paise) will be put into circulation later.

As more and more new coins are introduced, the existing coins will be gradually withdrawn. It is expected that in a period of three years, this process would be complete. During this period of transition, knowledge of the conversion rates between the old and the new coins is essential.

Ready Reckoners.

To enable people to understand the conversion rates properly the Ministry of Finance has prepared two Ready Reckoners which will be made available extensively at all important places of monetary transactions. These reckoners give conversion rates up to Re. 1. Conversions from rupee one and above are not necessary as Rupee remains the same under both the existing and the new systems.

Ready Reckoner No. I which gives the rate of conversion of all coins beginning from 1 pie to a rupee is mainly intended for conversion of book balances as on April 1, 1957. The Reckoner with which the public at large will be directly concerned is the Ready Reckoner No. II which is called the Simplified Ready Reckoner.

1 NAYA PAISA		2 NAYE PAISE	
Composition	.. Bronze	Composition	.. Cupro-Nickel
Shape	.. Round	Shape	.. 8 Scalloped
Diameter	.. 16 m/m	Diameter	.. 18 m/m
Weight	.. 1.5 Grammes	Weight	.. 3 Grammes
		Beads	.. 56

Simplified Ready Reckoner.

The Simplified Ready Reckoner indicates the conversion rate in terms of annas and pice (expressed in 3, 6 and 9 pies) only. It omits reference to values involving odd pies. Reference to odd pies has not been considered necessary as pie coins are not usually available for tender in course of a transaction.

The method of using the Simplified Ready Reckoner (No. II) is illustrated by the following example :—

> Supposing the Naye Paise equivalent of 5 annas and 6 pies is required. Find the *horizontal* column beginning from 5 in the " annas " column (extreme left). Then find the *vertical* column beginning from 6 under the " pies " column at the top. It will be seen that these two columns meet at the figure 34. This figure, namely, 34 is the equivalent in Naye Paise of 5 annas and 6 pies.

In studying the above Reckoner (Simplified) the public should note that the " annas " column goes down vertically in serial Nos. from 1 up to 16 in the extreme left of the table as indicated by the arrow. The "pies" column goes horizontally in the top

with Existing Coins

Withdrawal

as indicated by the direction of the arrow. To find out the equivalent of a given number of annas and pies, the illustration given above should be followed.

The conversion table is to be used only when coins are actually tendered in course of a transaction. For other purposes where conversion is necessary such as computation of total value at a given rate, the exact equivalent of the rate should be worked out even though it involves fractions of a rupee. Thereafter the fractions should be converted into Naye Paise in accordance with the conversion table. For example :

If a pencil costs $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas and one wants to purchase a dozen pencils and has got only Naye Paise coins to pay, he should calculate the total cost in the following manner :

Cost of 12 pencils in existing coinage $= 12 \times 3/2 = 18$ annas or 1 rupee and 2 annas.
Rupee remains the same. The Naye Paise equivalent of 2 annas is 12 according to the Simplified Ready Reckoner (No. II). Therefore, the cost of 12 pencils in new coins will be Re. 1 and 12 Naye Paise.

Ready Reckoner No. 1.

The Ready Reckoner No. I is intended primarily for conversion of book balances. Some difficulties are likely to be experienced in its use as in some cases, it will be noticed that different amounts of the existing coins are convertible to the same amount of Naye Paise. For example, both 3 and 4 pies are convertible to 2 Naye Paise. The person who pays cannot be compelled to pay 4 pies which is the nearest equivalent at the rate of 192 pies to 100 Naye Paise, but will have to be satisfied with a payment of 3 pies, which according to the 'rounding off' prescribed in Section 14 (2) of the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1955, is equal to 2 Naye Paise.

There would thus be some loss, particularly in the earlier stages, but it is expected that the loss will be minimised when increasing quantities of new coins get into circulation. Moreover, as the rounding off is applicable only when actual cash is tendered during a transaction it is hardly likely that a person will go on tendering pice after pice or other low denomination coins to get the benefit of this 'rounding off'. The percentage loss will also become less and less when larger amounts are tendered. In any case, whatever be the loss, it will be loss to one person and consequent gain to the other. And, of course, after the transition period is over, the problem will not arise.

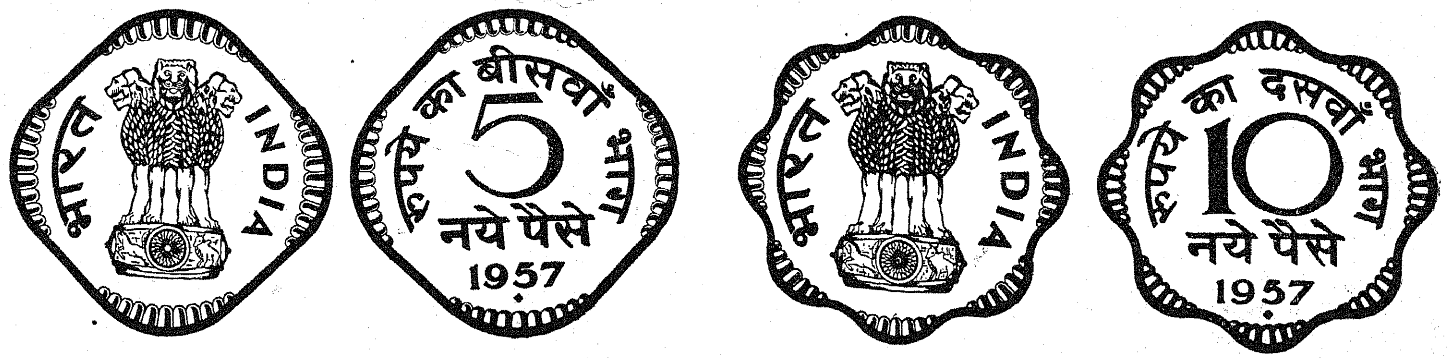
5 NAYE PAISE		10 NAYE PAISE	
Composition	Cupro-Nickel	Composition	Cupro-Nickel
Shape	Square & Rounded Edges	Shape	8 Scallops
Diameter	22 m/m	Diameter	23 m/m
Weight	4 Grammes	Weight	5 Grammes
Beads	44	Beads	56

Ready Reckoner No. I for conversion of Annas-Pies into Naye Paise.

To be used only on occasions of *actual tender* of existing coins of the value specified in the course of any single transaction.

Wherever a value in existing or new coinage is required to be converted into the other coinage for purposes other than *actual tender* of coins in the course of any single transaction the exact equivalent should be worked out at the rate of 100 Naye Paise to 1 rupee or 16 annas or 64 pice or 192 pies.

1 pie		= 1	Naya Paisa.
2 pies		= 1	Naya Paisa.
3 do.		= 2	Naye Paises.
4 do.		= 2	do.
5 do.		= 3	do.
6 do.		= 3	do.
7 do.		= 4	do.
8 do.		= 4	do.
9 do.		= 5	do.
10 do.		= 5	do.
11 do.		= 6	do.
1 anna		= 6	do.
1 do.	1 pie	= 7	do.
1 do.	2 pies	= 7	do.
1 do.	3 do.	= 8	do.
1 do.	4 do.	= 8	do.
1 do.	5 do.	= 9	do.
1 do.	6 do.	= 9	do.
1 do.	7 do.	=10	do.
1 do.	8 do.	=10	do.
1 do.	9 do.	=11	do.
1 do.	10 do.	=11	do
1 do.	11 do.	=12	do.
2 annas		=12	do.
2 do.	1 pie	=13	do.
2 do.	2 pies	=14	do.



2 annas 3 pies		=14	Naye Paise
2 do.	4 do.	=15	do.
2 do.	5 do.	=15	do.
2 do.	6 do.	=16	do.
2 do.	7 do.	=16	do.
2 do.	8 do.	=17	do.
2 do.	9 do.	=17	do.
2 do.	10 do.	=18	do.
2 do.	11 do.	=18	do.
3 annas		=19	do.
3 do.	1 pie	=19	do.
3 do.	2 pies	=20	do.
3 do.	3 do.	=20	do.
3 do.	4 do.	=21	do.
3 do.	5 do.	=21	do.
3 do.	6 do.	=22	do.
3 do.	7 do.	=22	do.
3 do.	8 do.	=23	do.
3 do.	9 do.	=23	do.
3 do.	10 do.	=24	do.
3 do.	11 do.	=24	do.
4 annas		=25	do.
4 do.	1 pie	=26	do.
4 do.	2 pies	=26	do.
4 do.	3 do.	=27	do.
4 do.	4 do.	=27	do.
4 do.	5 do.	=28	do.
4 do.	6 do.	=28	do.
4 do.	7 do.	=29	do.
4 do.	8 do.	=29	do.
4 do.	9 do.	=30	do.
4 do.	10 do.	=30	do.
4 do.	11 do.	=31	do.
5 annas		=31	do.
5 do.	1 pie	=32	do.
5 do.	2 pies	=32	do.
5 do.	3 do.	=33	do.
5 do.	4 do.	=33	do.
5 do.	5 do.	=34	do.
5 do.	6 do.	=34	do.
5 do.	7 do.	=35	do.
5 do.	8 do.	=35	do.
5 do.	9 do.	=36	do.
5 do.	10 do.	=36	do.
5 do.	11 do.	=37	do.
6 annas		=37	do.
6 do.	1 pie	=38	do.
6 do.	2 pies	=39	do.
6 do.	3 do.	=39	do.
6 do.	4 do.	=40	do.
6 do.	5 do.	=40	do.

25 NAYE PAISE		50 NAYE PAISE	
Composition	.. Pure Nickel	Composition	.. Pure Nickel
Shape	.. Round	Shape	.. Round
Diameter	.. 19 m/m	Diameter	.. 24 m/m
Weight	.. 2·5 Grammes	Weight	.. 5 Grammes
Beads	.. 50	Beads	. 50
Serrations	100	Serrations	.. 150

6 annas 6 pies		=41	Naya Paise.
6 do.	7 do.	=41	do.
6 do.	8 do.	=42	do.
6 do.	9 do.	=42	do.
6 do.	10 do.	=43	do.
6 do.	11 do.	=43	do.
7 annas		=44	do.
7 do	1 pie	=44	do.
7 do.	2 pies	=45	do.
7 do.	3 do.	=45	do.
7 do.	4 do.	=46	do.
7 do.	5 do.	=46	do.
7 do.	6 do.	=47	do.
7 do.	7 do.	=47	do.
7 do.	8 do.	=48	do.
7 do.	9 do.	=48	do.
7 do.	10 do.	=49	do.
7 do.	11 do.	=49	do.
8 annas		=50	do.
8 do.	1 pie	=51	do.
8 do.	2 pies	=51	do.
8 do.	3 do.	=52	do.
8 do.	4 do.	=52	do.
8 do.	5 do.	=53	do.
8 do.	6 do.	=53	do.
8 do.	7 do.	=54	do.

8 annas 8 pies		=54	Naye Paise.
8 do.	9 do.	=55	do.
8 do.	10 do.	=55	do.
8 do.	11 do.	=56	do.
9 annas		=56	do.
9 do.	1 pie	=57	do.
9 do.	2 pies	=57	do.
9 do.	3 do.	—58	do.
9 do.	4 do.	=58	do.
9 do.	5 do.	=59	do.
9 do.	6 do.	=59	do.
9 do.	7 do.	=60	do.
9 do.	8 do.	=60	do.
9 do.	9 do.	=61	do.
9 do.	10 do.	=61	do.
9 do.	11 do.	=62	do.
10 annas		=62	do.
10 do.	1 pie	=63	do.
10 do.	2 pies	=64	do.
10 do.	3 do.	=64	do.
10 do.	4 do.	=65	do.
10 do.	5 do.	=65	do.
10 do.	6 do.	=66	do.
10 do.	7 do.	=66	do.
10 do.	8 do.	=67	do.
10 do.	9 do.	=67	do.
10 do.	10 do.	=68	do.
10 do.	11 do.	=68	do.
11 annas		=69	do.
11 do.	1 pie	=69	do.
11 do.	2 pies	=70	do.
11 do.	3 do.	=70	do.
11 do.	4 do.	=71	do.
11 do.	5 do.	=71	do.
11 do.	6 do.	=72	do.
11 do.	7 do.	=72	do.

100 NAYE PAISE	
Composition	.. Pure Nickel
Shape	.. Round
Diameter	.. 28 m/m
Weight	.. 10 grammes
Beads	.. 50
Serrations	.. 200

.. Security Edged ..

11 annas 8 pies =73 Naye Paise.
11 do. 9 do. =73 do.
11 do. 10 do. =74 do.
11 do. 11 do. =74 do.
12 annas =75 do.
12 do. 1 pie =76 do.
12 do. 2 pies =76 do.
12 do. 3 do. =77 do.
12 do. 4 do. =77 do.
12 do. 5 do. =78 do.
12 do. 6 do. =78 do.
12 do. 7 do. =79 do.
12 do. 8 do. =79 do.
12 do. 9 do. =80 do.
12 do. 10 do. =80 do.
12 do. 11 do. =81 do.
13 annas =81 do.
13 do. 1 pie =82 do.
13 do. 2 pies =82 do.
13 do. 3 do. =83 do.
13 do. 4 do. =83 do.
13 do. 5 do. =84 do.
13 do. 6 do. =84 do.
13 do. 7 do. =85 do.
13 do. 8 do. =85 do.
13 do. 9 do. =86 do.
13 do. 10 do. =86 do.
13 do. 11 do. =87 do.
14 annas =87 do.
14 do. 1 pie =88 do.
14 do. 2 pies =89 do.
14 do. 3 do. =89 do.
14 do. 4 do. =90 do.
14 do. 5 do. =90 do.
14 do. 6 do. =91 do.
14 do. 7 do. =91 do.
14 do. 8 do. =92 do.
14 do. 9 do. =92 do.
14 do. 10 do. =93 do.
14 do. 11 do. =93 do.
15 annas =94 do.
15 do. 1 pie =94 do.
15 do. 2 pies =95 do.
15 do. 3 do. =95 do.
15 do. 4 do. =96 do.
15 do. 5 do. =96 do.
15 do. 6 do. =97 do.
15 do. 7 do. =97 do.
15 do. 8 do. =98 do.
15 do. 9 do. =98 do.
15 do. 10 do. =99 do.
15 do. 11 do. =99 do.
16 do.
1 Rupee =100 do.

Ready Reckoner No. II.

Simplified Ready Reckoner for conversion of annas-pies into Naye paise.—To be used only on occasions of actual tender of existing coins of the value specified in the course of any single transaction.

Where a value in existing or new coinage is required to be converted into the other coinage for purposes other than actual tender of coins in the course of any single transaction, the exact equivalent should be worked out at the rate of 100 naye paise to 1 rupee or 16 annas or 64 pice or 192 pies.

Instructions on how to use the Table to find the "Naye Paise" equivalent of any sum of 'Annas' and 'Pies'.—Find the horizontal column that corresponds to the given number of 'annas'. Then find the vertical column that corresponds to the given number of 'pies'. The figure that appears where these two columns coincide is the correct 'Naye Paise' equivalent.

Annas \ Pies →	0	3	6	9
0	..	2	3	5
1	6	8	9	11
2	12	14	16	17
3	19	20	22	23
4	25	27	28	30
5	31	33	34	36
6	37	39	41	42
7	44	45	47	48
8	50	52	53	55
9	56	58	59	61
10	62	64	66	67
11	69	70	72	73
12	75	77	78	80
13	81	83	84	86
14	87	89	91	92
15	94	95	97	98
16	100	..	..	..

Conditioning Reflexes for Development

II. Inefficiency in Production

SRI J. M. LOBO PRABHU, I.C.S.

The Second Five-Year Plan provides Rs. 200 crores for the great adventure of changing the life of Indian villages. The First Five-Year Plan provided 101·6 crores of which only 21·30 crores was spent till March 1955. In the aggregate the provision is larger than any country has made for a single project.

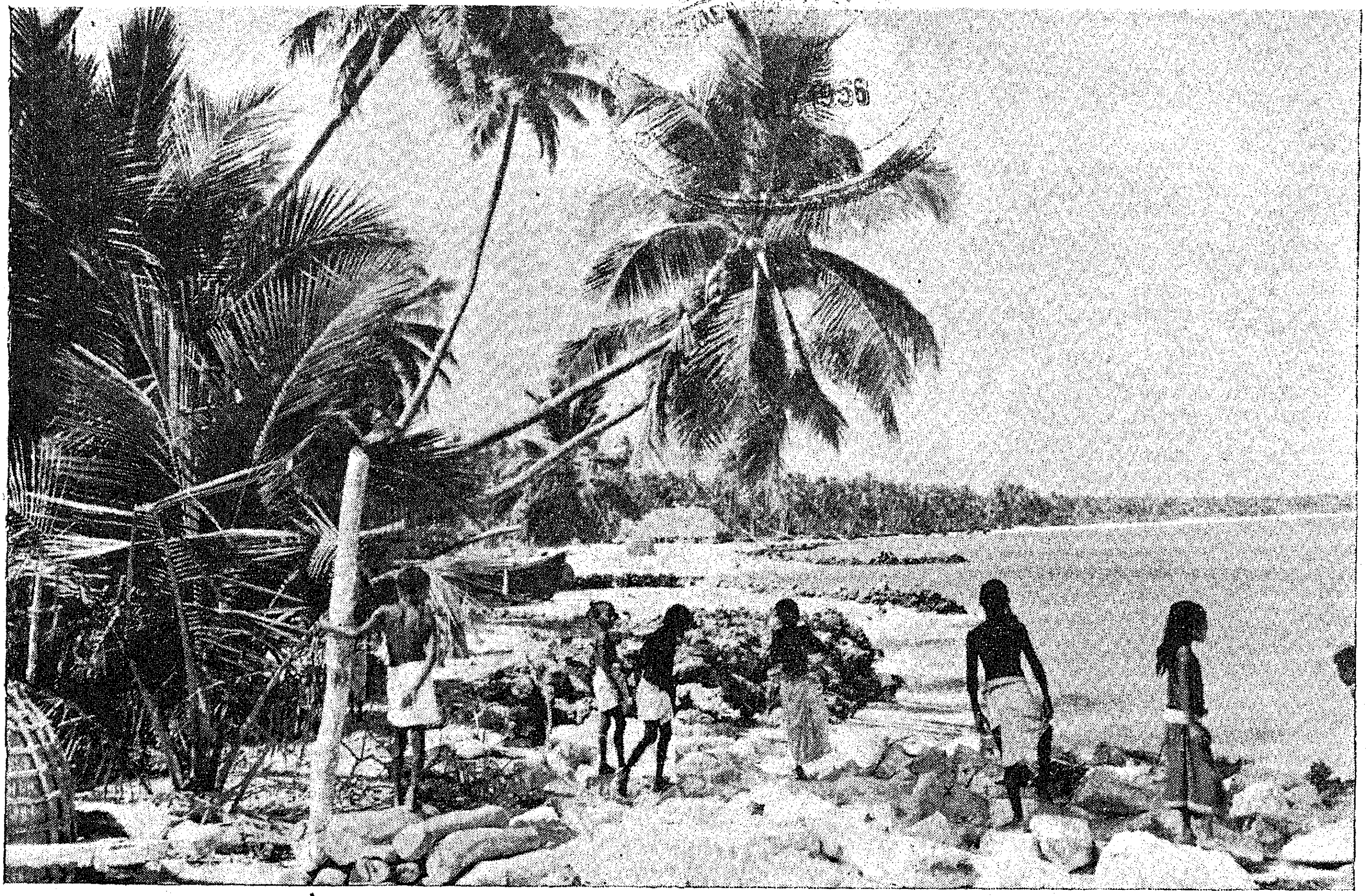
An enterprise of such dimensions deserves to be examined on every ground. While much thought has been devoted to the framework, no attempts have been made to understand the people. The village, the villager and the Officials are conceived as they were in 1936 when rural development first began to interest the Government. Much that has happened since, particularly the impact of the two factors, democracy and science, has not influenced either the end or the means of the plan for the 80 per cent of the population, living in villages. Finance and fervour can be misspent if the natural tendencies in the situation are obscured by assumptions which have lost their purpose and are out of date. On the eve therefore of the Second Five-Year Plan a probe into basic assumptions and a restatement of ways and means seems necessary. First and foremost, the basic problems of the rural economy have to be viewed not only in the light of country's new powers and potentials but also in their physical and psychological aspects. So far the pathology has been treated without reference to the nerve centres which, if understood and controlled, can be not only more economical but more effective. In the one year I was Collector of Chingleput district, I tried to view each problem from its psychological side to discover particularly reflexes, which could be conditioned. Communities like individuals can be subjected to conditioned reflexes, which automatically move them in desired directions.

The mark of every rural activity

Inefficiency in production is the mark of every rural activity. In agriculture, the gap between the optimum and average may be discerned from the yield of rice, 800 lb. an acre by current methods to 3,000 lb. by the Japanese methods, with 10,000 lb. as a record. For wheat, it has just been reported, from Bombay that the Japanese method raises the yield per acre from 20 maunds to 30–35 maunds. The significance of these figures is that given the technique, water, seed and fertiliser, the production of food in the country can be doubled even within the limits of the present cultivated land. The question is how optimum conditions can be generalised? At present improved agriculture is confined to microscopic areas. In the Thirukalukundram Block, which most visitors to the Madras State do not fail to praise, at the present rate of progress, the whole area can be converted to better seed only in 220 years. to green manure in 54 years and to the Japanese methods in 60 years. Similar calculations based on the area converted to the total area are not likely to yield different results for other blocks in the country. Such appraisement, the only realistic one, shows how much there is to be done and how little has been done. And unless our agricultural productivity catches up with that of other countries, there can be no real improvement in other sectors. The Planning Commission has realised this and in their proposals for Land Management have suggested legislation, classifying farms in two grades above and two grades below the average. " While farms which fall into the first two categories should be given suitable encouragement and recognition, steps should be taken to ensure that those falling below the average are assisted in improving their standards. The legislation should provide for such measures as warning, direction and supervision, and in the last resort for assumption of management." For the first time it has been recognised that the cultivator has responsibilities and like the English farmer should be made to accept the appropriate discipline.

Conditional Assistance

The Commission recommends that in the first instance land management may be introduced in each State in selected National Extension and Community Project areas. The Commission has probably in mind only the encouragement and recognition of the two higher classifications, as penal measures for the two lower classes cannot be introduced in the development areas, without loss of the popularity of the general movement. The Commission probably contemplates a strategy of pressure, on one hand helping those who help themselves and on the other making others realise what they are losing. Nothing could be more effective, for instance, than conferring irrigation, seed, fertilisers and loans only to those who accept the Japanese method. It has also an ethical and economic basis, because State help, which is naturally limited, should be given where it is most fruitful. If the movement loses the lip service of those who preach but do not practise, it will gain by the sheer success of the few who respond quickly and fully. The test for State assistance may therefore be the simple one that the party accepts the entire blueprint for his work. To reassure the timid, even crop insurance up to a certain yield may be added to the help given. The strategy will be effective in two ways, first the subsidy from Government for seed, fertiliser or irrigation . will attract the natural cupidity, to the point of overcoming resistances due to inertia, conservatism and fear. In the second place, the success of the full experiment will be an argument which will not be lost on those who only believe what they see. As this happens, the assistance from Government can be progressively reduced. If this looks too much like business, it is better than gratutious assistance which the cultivator always suspects, and frequently fails to use. As far as possible, this conditional assistance should be first offered to the poorer cultivators, not only for Socialist reasons, but also because if they succeed, there will be a natural challenge to others above them. The approach is psychological, taking account of the fact that the villager does not know his own good, until he is actually cajoled, insured and presented with it. Any other approach will be unrealistic and uneconomic, with results so small and remote that the agricultural sector will remain a dead weight on the other sectors.



The Island of Minicoy is idyllic in its charms, though a shallow soil and high water-table severely limit its flora. The abundance of coconut trees constitutes at once an adornment as well as the wealth of the island. A view of the palm-fringed foreshore, whose beauty is comparable to the South-sea Islands.

Livestock—Better Breed and Feed

In respect of Animal Husbandry, the Planning Commission records that one-third of the cattle population is superfluous and that the average yield of milk is about a fifth of what it is in other countries. The problem is of breed and feed. Key village schemes, particularly through artificial insemination can upgrade the breed but the process in many places is slow as owners do not bring their animals. In order to break the resistance there may be an insurance scheme by which government may agree to buy the off-spring at attractive prices for their own farms or for sale to others more interested in good cattle. In respect of food, improvement is necessary and possible both in respect of pastures and fodder. At present it is estimated that pastures do not yield one-tenth of what is possible. In the Chingleput district, all the owners of cattle were persuaded to lend their bullocks on specified days for a mass ploughing drive, followed by sowing of high yielding grasses. This deserves to be generalised, a stocksman being appointed for a group of villages to take the services of idle animals and to maintain a system of rotational grazing. Anyone not helping in the scheme can be subjected to a cess, with which other labour and cattle can be employed. In respect of stall feeding, an extreme step may be to prescribe that all holdings of a certain size may devote a portion for fodder grasses. A lighter, and perhaps better method may be to exempt from taxes land devoted to fodder grass. There should be no doubt that from the religious as well as the economic point of view cattle have to be fed better. Poultry rearing can supplement the income of the Harijans. The Travancore method of issuing eggs of approved breeds, in return for two chicks, overcomes the difficulties which the poor have in finding money for a beginning. All these programmes carry elements of subsidy and insurance, without which the community cannot be conditioned to accept change which appears strange and risky.

The movement for more 'Green'

Forests have been shrinking in area and density affecting rainfall, soil conservation and manurial resources. There are large treeless areas everywhere. Attempts at community forests have not been successfull, as both cattle and humans are predatory of what is not individual poverty. If treeless wastes, including pastures are to be planted, it is better to leave the ownership of trees to individuals. If this is not attractive, two other courses

are open, first to subsidize every surviving tree, second to undertake departmental planting. In any case, as the return from trees is not immediate, unless the state shares in the cost of rearing them, most schemes will remain on paper and not on the ground. A simple and cheap Scheme, also tried in Chingleput, to start tree consciousness in the people, was the gift of a banana or lemon sapling to each householder to be planted in his courtyard, to absorb the kitchen water. Again the elements of subsidy and insurance are utilised. As tree growing proves its values, it will acquire its own momentum.

A fish pond in each village

Fisheries, offer a most valuable food at a cost less than that of grain, it being estimated that an equal area of water can bear fish, three times the food value of grain. The programme can be two fold, first of introducing fish seed in existing ponds, which are inadequately stocked, if at all. The process is a simple one and generally some organisation and finance only are necessary. When the ponds dry, it may be necessary to excavate them in the middle to form a well into which the fish can retire. The second Scheme, proposed by Mr. Davenport, is to excavate a pond in each village for stocking fish on which the poorer classes may subsist when they have nothing else. Provided the pond is located on the watershed and can draw where possible the underground water, the cost involved will be only in the initial excavation, which will be reduced if the earth excavated is used for other purposes like road or brick making.

Village Industries

In industry, the inefficiency of production is more marked, because while nature is an undeteriorated partner in agriculture, industry is burdened without relief by its own obselescence and disorganization. While in other countries and in our towns, in the last two centuries, techniques have been revolutionised to multiply and diversify output, in the villages there has been no break with practices, centuries old. The labour value of the village artisan is not rated at one tenth of the value of the machine worker. It is no wonder that the population, surplus to agriculture

(*Continued on page* 15)

Rural Electrification

Villages Electrified in June 1956

Serial number and name of village. (1)	*Taluk.* (2)	*District.* (3)
Pykara Electricity System.		
1 Madathur	Udamalpet ..	Coimbatore.
2 Peerkadavu	Gobichettipalayam	Do.
3 Vadavalli	Do. ..	Do.
4 Koyyanur	Do. ..	Do.
5 Karuna Karapuri	Pollachi	Do.
6 Devarandipalayam	Do.	Do.
7 Kothavadi	Do.	Do.
Mettur Electricity System.		
1 Thethandapatti	Chengam	North Arcot.
2 Karungalikuppam	T. V. Malai ..	Do.
3 Kakanampalayam	Tiruppattur ..	Do.
4 Pallalakuppam	Gudiyattam ..	Do.
5 Kothamatikuppam	Do. ..	Do.
6 Karuneegasamudram	Do. ..	Do.
7 Chennakuppam	Do. ..	Do.
8 Kilpudur	Do. ..	Do.
9 Anaikattipudur	Do. ..	Do.
10 Mullavady	Wallajah ..	Do.
11 Karivedu	Do. ..	Do.
12 Kalvettupalayam	Erode	Coimbatore.
13 Kurukkupatty	Omalur	Salem.
14 Vairamangalam	Bhavani	Coimbatore.
15 Navani	Rasipuram ..	Salem.
16 Puduchatram	Do. ..	Do.
17 Kalyani	Do. ..	Do.
18 Ammapalayam	Do. ..	Do.
19 Agraharanattamangalam	Do. ..	Do.
20 Kannurpatti	Namakkal ..	Do.
21 Thirumalaipatti	Do. ..	Do.
22 Sundakkapatty	Krishnagiri ..	Do.
23 Mottur	Do. ..	Do.
24 Athikattanur	Omalur	Do.
25 Krishnanputtur	Do.	Do.
26 Maramangalathupatti	Do.	Do.
27 Ganapathipalayam	Do.	Do.
28 Anandagoundampalayam	Rasipuram ..	Do.
Papanasam Electricity System.		
1 Meenakshipuram	Srivilliputtur ..	Ramanathapuram.
2 Sheshapuram	Do.	Do.
3 Kulasekaranpatnam	Tiruchendur ..	Tirunelveli.
4 Sivalarkulam	Tenkasi	Do.
5 Aladipatti	Do.	Do.
6 Kasiyapuram	Do.	Do.
7 Nellur	Do.	Do.
8 Samathanapuram	Do.	Do.
9 Sivagamiyapuram	Do.	Do.
10 Arunagiriyapuram	Do.	Do.
11 Noor Shaibpuram, hamlet of Padikasuvaithan.	Srivilliputtur ..	Ramanathapuram.
12 Thanicayam	Nilakkottai ..	Madurai.

Serial number and name of village. (1)	*Taluk.* (2)	*District.* (3)
Papanasam Electricity System—cont.		
13 Ayyankottai	Nilakkottai.	Madurai.
14 Sembugudipatti	Do.	Do.
15 Bodinayakkanpatti	Do.	Do.
16 Thattanpatti	Do.	Do.
17 Neerathan	Do.	Do.
18 Vadipatti, hamlet of Kulasekarankottai.	Do.	Do.
19 Sourashtrapuram, hamlet of Vandiyur.	Madurai	Do.
Madras Electricity System.		
1 Amoor	Ponneri	Chingleput.
2 Anuppambattu	Do.	Do.
3 Arakkambakkam	Saidapet	Do.
4 Arumandai	Ponneri	Do.
5 Kaliyapettai	Kancheepuram	Do.
6 Kannapalayam	Sriperumbudur	Do.
7 Kokkumedu	Ponneri	Do.
8 Komakkambedu	Tiruvallur	Do.
9 Korattur	Sriperumbudur	Do.
10 Lakshminarayanapuram	Madurantakam	Do.
11 Madiyur	Ponneri	Do.
12 Marambedu	Do.	Do.
13 Nallur	Madurantakam.	Do.
14 Narasingamedu	Ponneri	Do.
15 Narasingapuram	Tiruvallur	Do.
16 Onambakkam	Maduranthakam	Do.
17 Pandur	Tiruvallur	Do.
18 Paruthipattu	Sriperumbudur	Do.
19 Singilimedu	Ponneri	Do.
20 Siruvellore	Do.	Do.
21 Sothupakkam	Madurantakam	Do.
22 Taduperumbakkam	Ponneri	Do.
23 Vadakkupattu	Do.	Do.
24 Vazhuthalambedu	Do.	Do.
25 Velacheri	Saidapet	Do.
26 Vellur	Ponneri	Do.
27 Vengal	Tiruvallur	Do.
28 Venkatareddipalayam	Ponneri	Do.

(*Continued from page* 14)

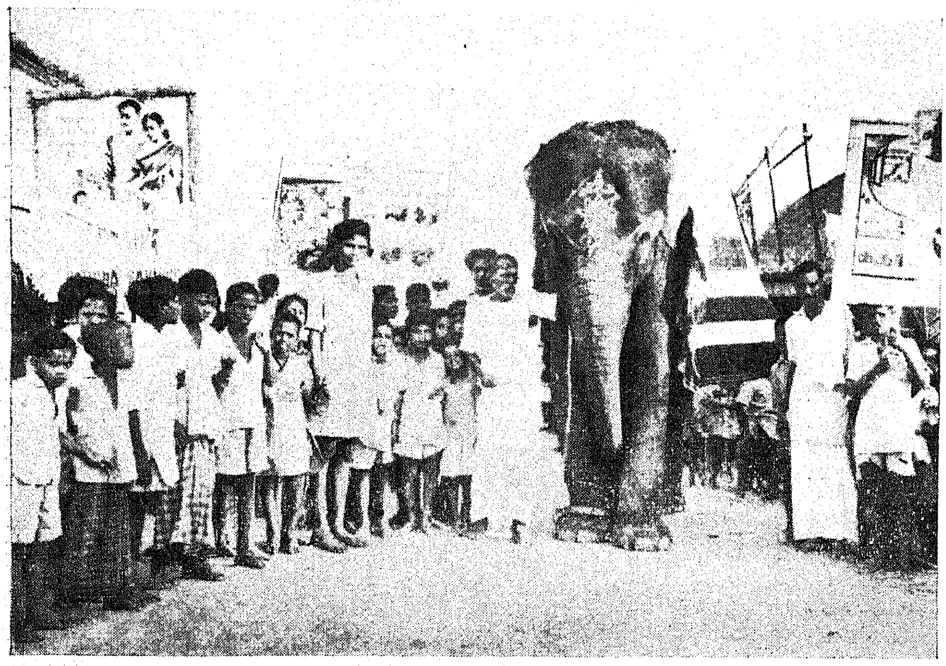
drifts to towns seeing no living wage in the decaying village industries. Everyone is concerned with the condition of cottage industries, as their decay creates gaps in the village economy, which hold up its growth. In the Madras State, for many years, a grant of Rs. 500 is available to anyone starting a new industry. Various committees try to develop the important industries. Industrial museums and emporia help in marketing. Nonetheless no visible impression is made on the arts and crafts in all villages barring handloom weaving. The International Planning Team laid its finger on one of the main defects "without rationalization, the natural talents of Indian worker and craftsmen are being wasted in a hopeless race against modern technology." Considering the Indian market as one of the greatest potential markets in the world, the Team recommended technological, financial and marketing assistance. Davenport and Ramy Alexander had spotted another feature, that consumption practices should be actively studied and encouraged, not only that life may be richer but that there may be full employment for the artisan sector. Two features however have not been stressed, though they can reach not only individual craftsmen but the whole economy. The first, which is a lesson from the improvement of handlooms is that production can become steady and strong only when a minimum price is guaranteed. At present most artisans do not know if and at what price they will sell their production, on which not only they have to live, but to find rolling capital for their continued employment. I have therefore been suggesting that even as an experiment in a small area, and for a limited number of items the State and Co-operative emporia should announce the price and buy all production offered, so long as it satisfies prescribed specifications. No single measure can secure more reasonable prices and uniform quality with accompanying increase in the sales. The prices will be reasonable, because on assured sale, the artisans can avoid the margins they now demand to cover the periods of unemployment. The quality improvement, which can be progressive, will be shown as it will be a condition precedent to acceptance by the emporia. The other feature has been demonstrated by the Brick Kiln Co-operatives in the U.P., which from one in 1948 have risen to 540 in 1954 with a turnover of bricks worth 2 crores, employing 42.000 persons directly and 100,000 indirectly. The lesson is that the largest and the best market for village enterprise is in the village itself, in constructing and ultimately equipping houses, which only have that name now. In every village construction of habitable houses, can provide work for brick kilns, blacksmiths and carpenters in a measure which will slash unemployment and underemployment. As houses have more room and light, the demand will naturally arise for properly equipping and furnishing them. The process will be almost continuous as house pride grows on what it feeds. If we are therefore serious about helping village artisans, these two measures, first guaranteed price and purchase of articles to be sold out of the village and second house construction for articles to be consumed in the village, will have a most quickening effect. Other measures are really ancilliary and will follow in many instances as effect from cause.

Minimum interference for maximum results.

What is proposed for reducing inefficiency in production is based on the principle of minimum interference for maximum results, arising from the natural impulses generated. Each of the proposals may be tried in as many villages in each block. If and when they are successful under the varying conditions of different blocks they can be generalized. This method of trial and error with new ideas is the only one which can find living principle for the new framework of village development.

Five-Year Plan

Publicity Week Celebrations

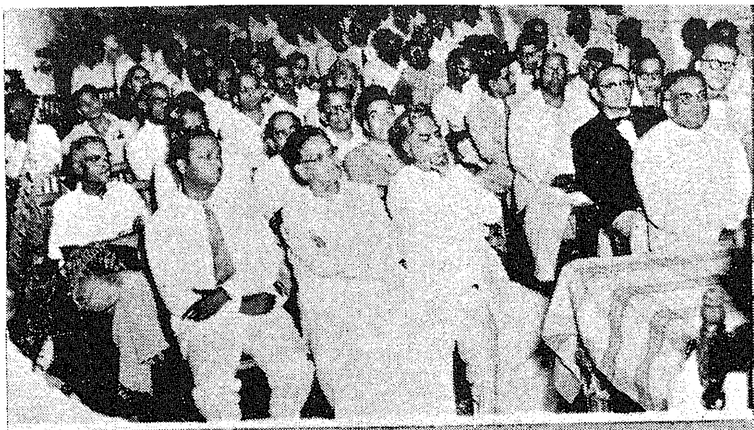


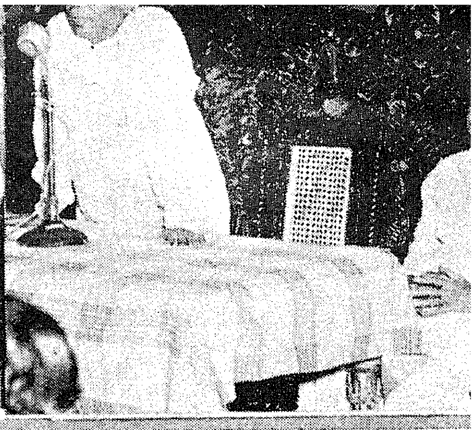
The procession of the officials and non-officials held at Vaideeswaran Koil in Sirkali Taluk in connection with the Five-Year Plan Publicity Week Celebrations.

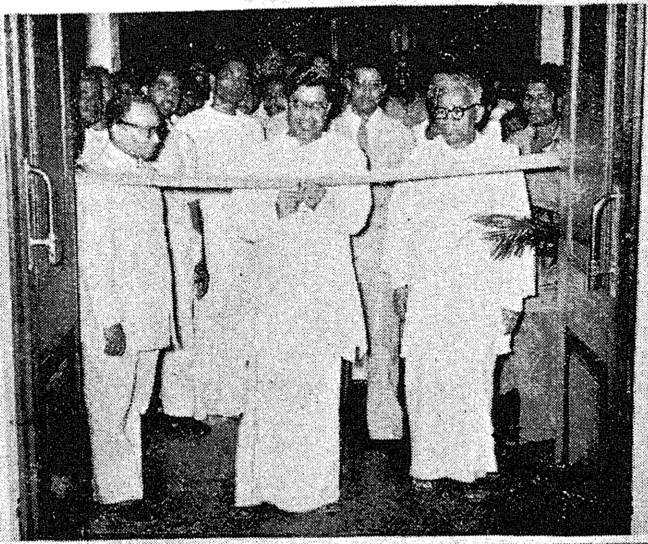
Koilpatti N.E.S. staff enacted the drama " Subichapathai " during the Five-Year Plan Publicity Week Celebrations.

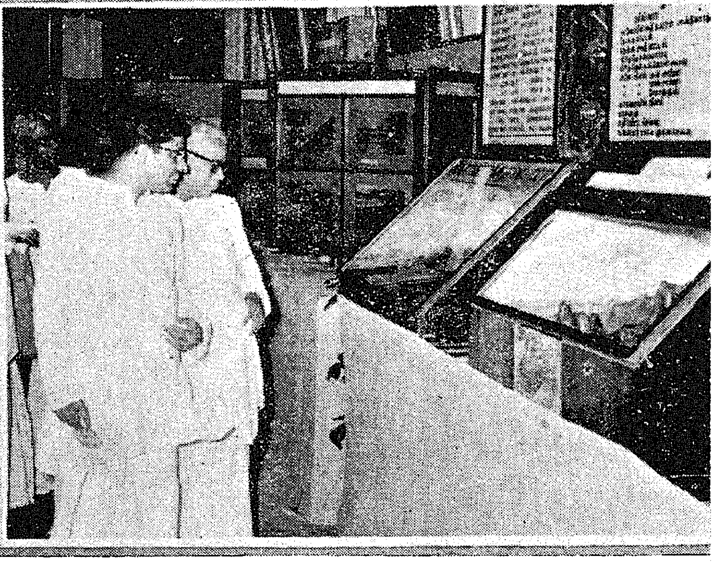
A concerted publicity drive was made in July 1956 to bring home to the people the achievements of the First Five-Year Plan and the targets of the Second Five-Year Plan. In each district the celebration was held for three to five days' duration when all the villages in the district participated. In the Kangayam tracts of Coimbatore district, cattle shows and fairs were the focus of all attention, while in Salem, exhibitions of hand-woven cloth and agricultural implements stole the show. In Tanjore, the contribution of temples was immense. Shramdhan in the cause of public wells and village sanitation and mass spinning formed common features of these celebrations. Schools and colleges played a prominent part in the processions and other attendant regalia. Thus, in these publicity activities (though officially inspired and sponsored), local initiative and talent were given free and full vent. The block development and extension service areas naturally gave full rein to their record of tangible achievements. Through all these the whole gamut of the nation-building departments of the Government were able to put across the improved methods of living, and making a better living by the slender resources of the soil. A Five-Year Plan Exhibition got up by the Information and Publicity Department depicted with pictures and figures, the pace of progress.

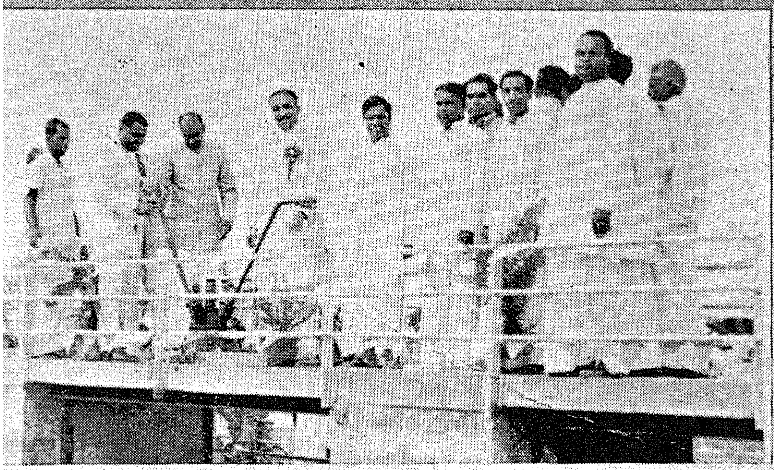
SCENES at the opening of the Five-Year Plan Exhibition at Rajaji Hall, Madras.



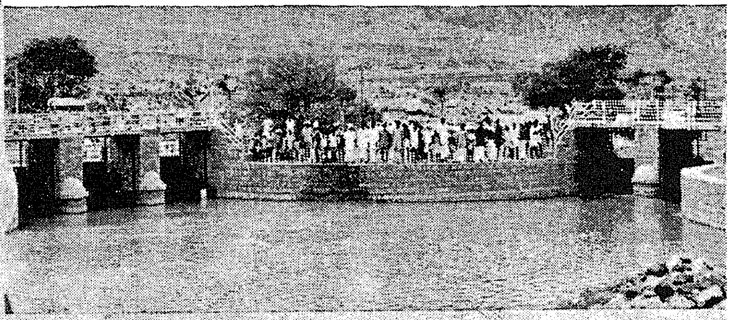


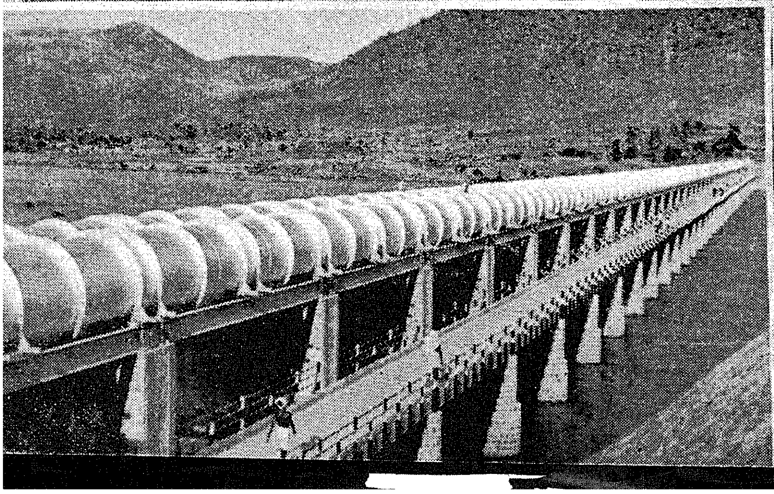


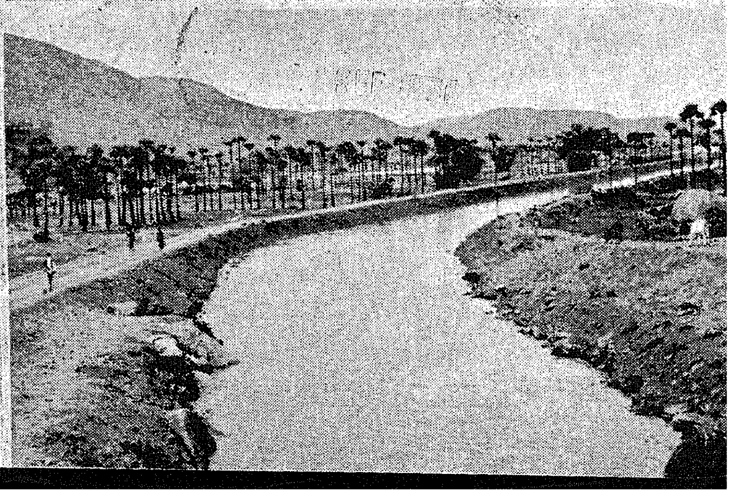


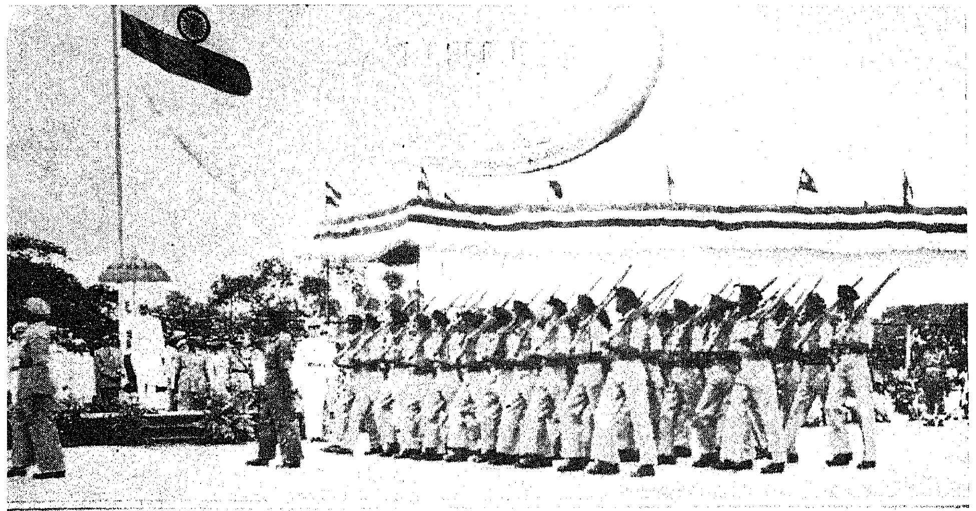


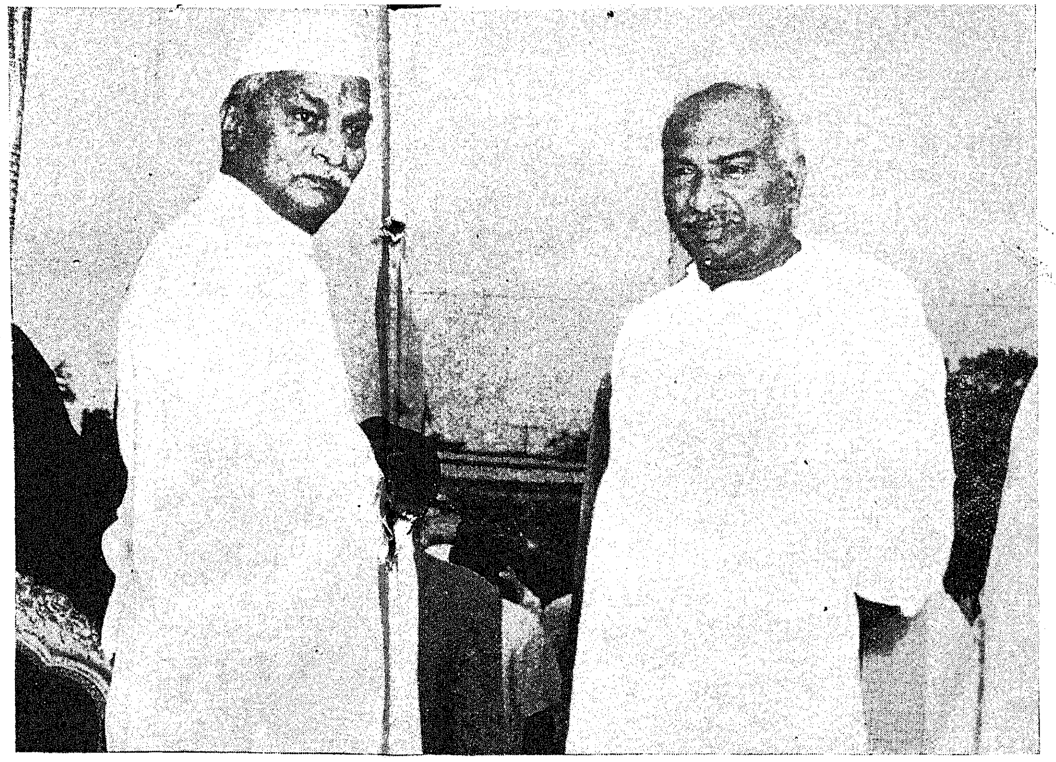
METTUR CANALS SCHEME: The East Ba[illegible] Canal was thrown open for irrigation last month.

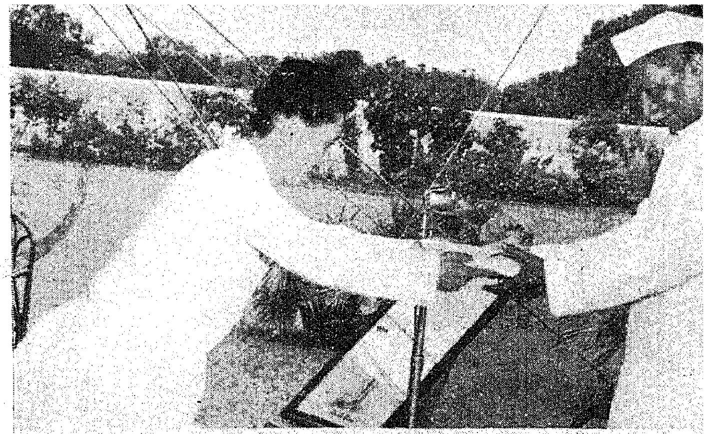




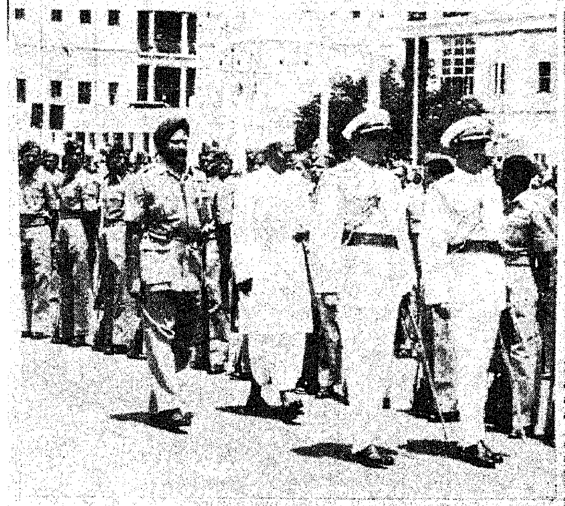


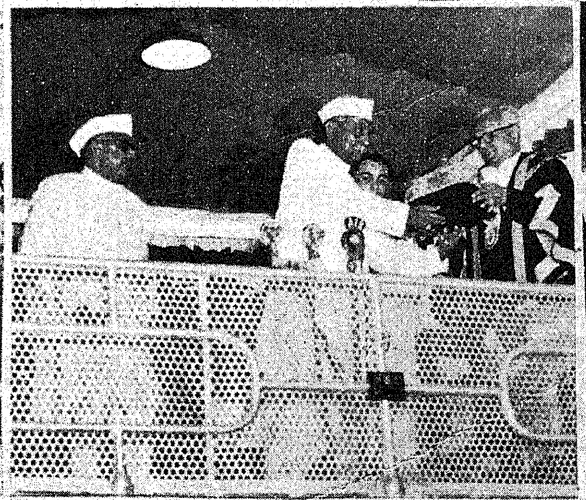


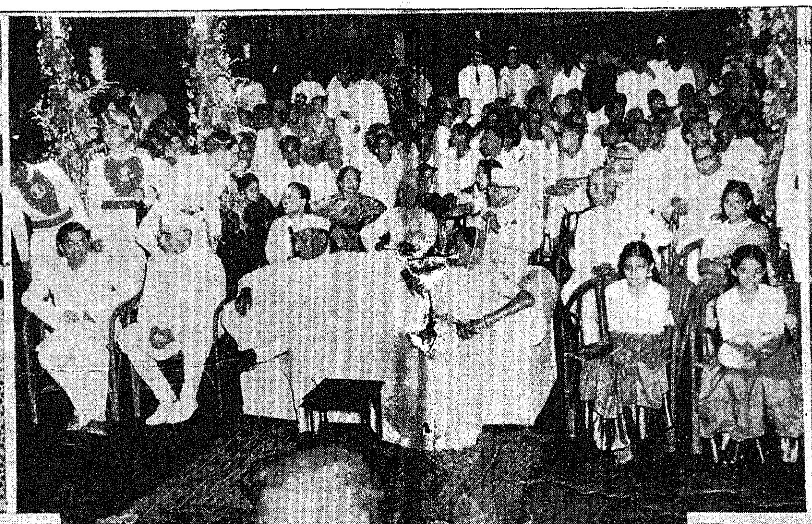


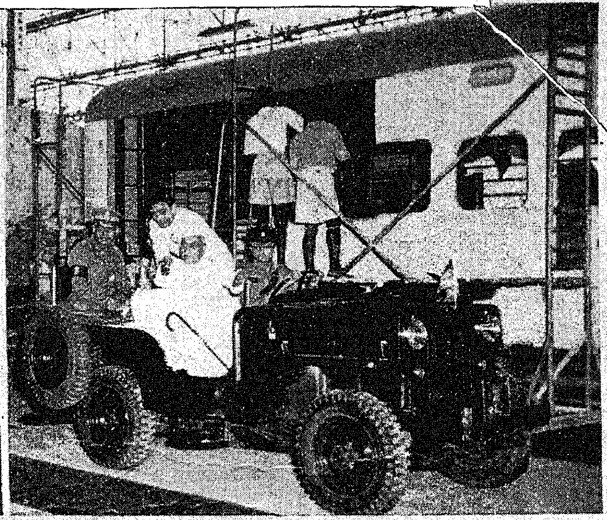


PRESIDENT IN THE CITY

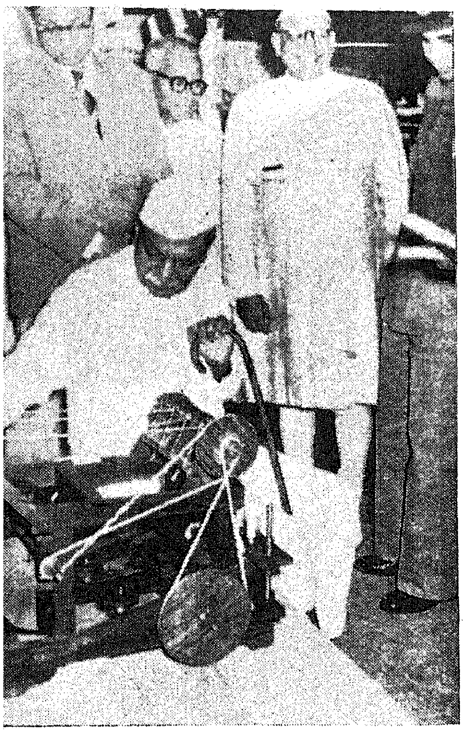




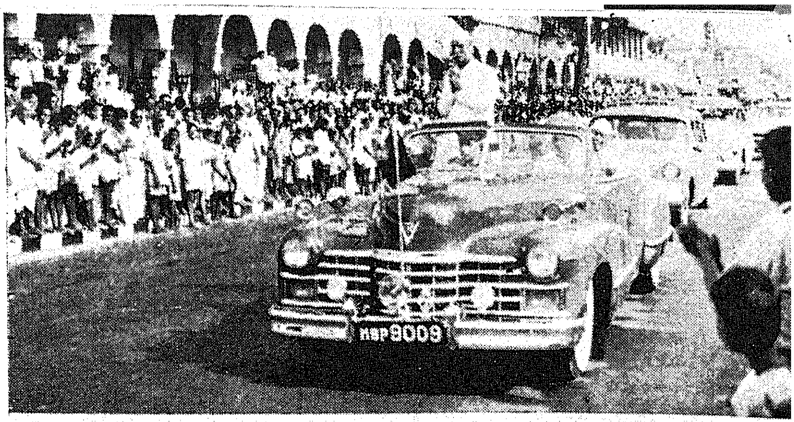




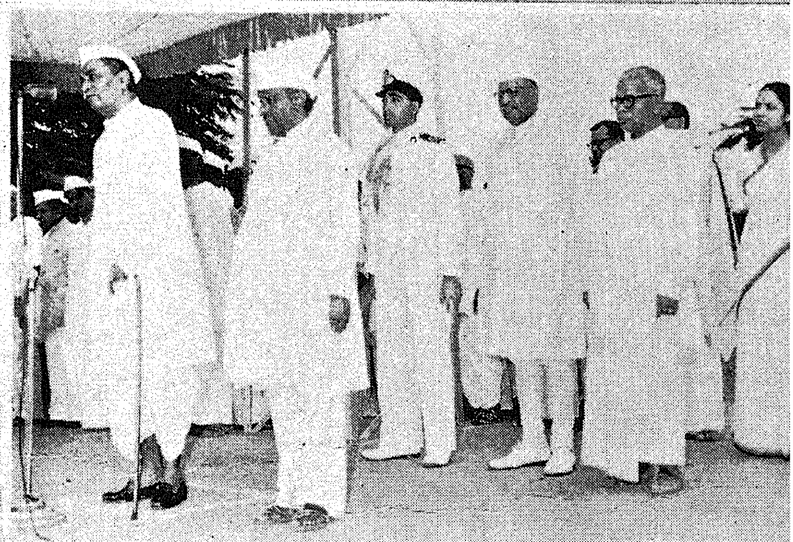
President Rajendra Prasad's visit to Madras last month synchronised with the Independence Day celebrations in which he participated by driving in State and reviewing the parade. He also paid a visit to some of the Social Service institutions in the City, the Integral Coach Factory, Indian Officers' Association and the Fort St. George Museum. He was also given a Civic reception by the Mayor of Madras.

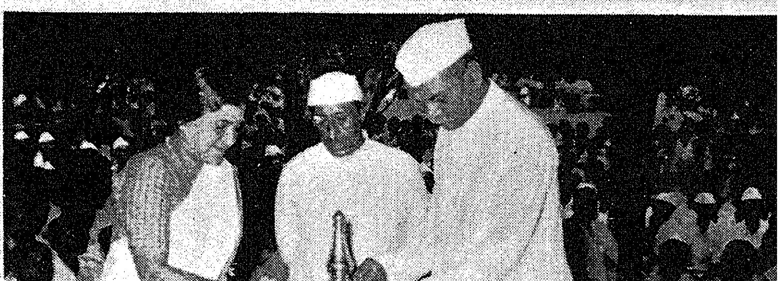


The President was given a warm welcome in Madurai. At Gandhigram he fulfilled a number of engagements including the inauguration of the Extension Workers' Training College and the opening of an Amber Charkha *Parishramalaya.*



PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MADURAI





1 0 SEP 1956

Archæological Excavations at Kunnathur

Revealing Relics of Prehistoric Burials Unearthed

For sometime past, South India has been the focus of archæological activity and archæological excavations are being carried out every year by the Southern Circle of the Department of Archæology, Government of India. This year, the Department undertook the excavation of prehistoric burials at Kunnathur, a village about sixteen miles south-west of Madras, in the Sriperumbudur taluk of the Chingleput district. These prehistoric burials are generally known as *Magalithic monuments* on account of the hugeness of the boulders used in their construction, and form a prominent feature in the basic civilisation of South India.

Kunnathur, overlooking the Chembrambakam tank, (the biggest irrigation tank in the district) is the most fertile and prosperous village in the Sriperumbudur taluk. The antiquity of the place along with the adjoining Kovur goes back to the early centuries of the Christian era, and the two villages were the birth places of two noted Sangam poets-Kovur Kilar and Kunnathur Kilar. This also happens to be the birthplace of *Arul-moli Thevar,* better known as *Sekkizhar Peruman,* a great Saiva saint of the 12th century. He was the Chief Minister to the Chola Ruler Kulottunga II (1133-1146 A.D.) who conferred upon him the title of Uttama Chola Pallavarayar. Sekkizhar was a staunch worshipper of Siva and has compiled the life history of the 63 Saiva saints or Nayanmars entitled *Tiruttondarpuranam or Periyapuranam,* which incidentally forms the authentic biography of the Nayanmars. During his last days Sekkizhar also constructed in the adjoining village of Tirunagesvaram, a Siva temple and spent the evening of his life here worshipping the deity. This temple is a replica of the one at Tirunagesvaram in Tanjore district, to which he used to go while under the service of the King. He attained 'Mukti' at Kunnathur itself and subsequently the house in which he lived was converted into a temple in which his image has been installed

A cairn circle, before excavation.

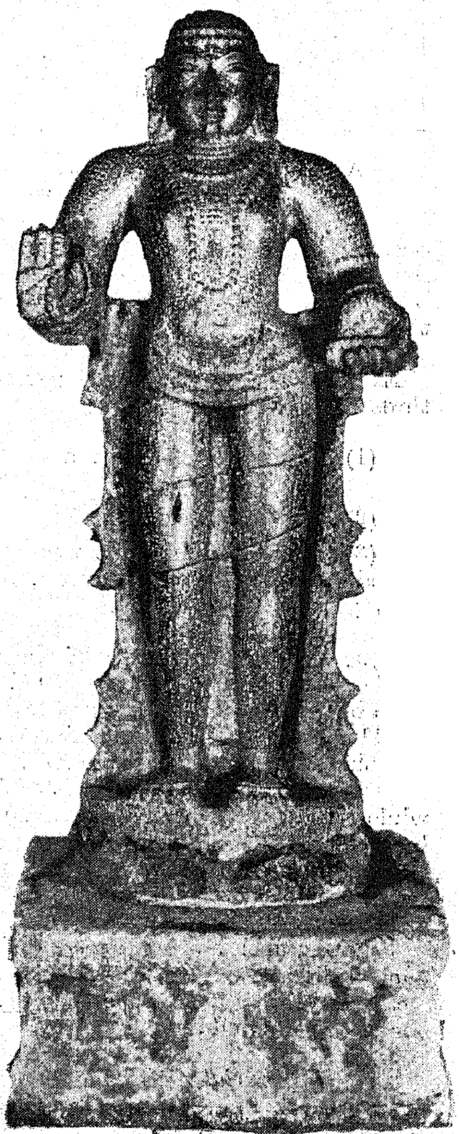
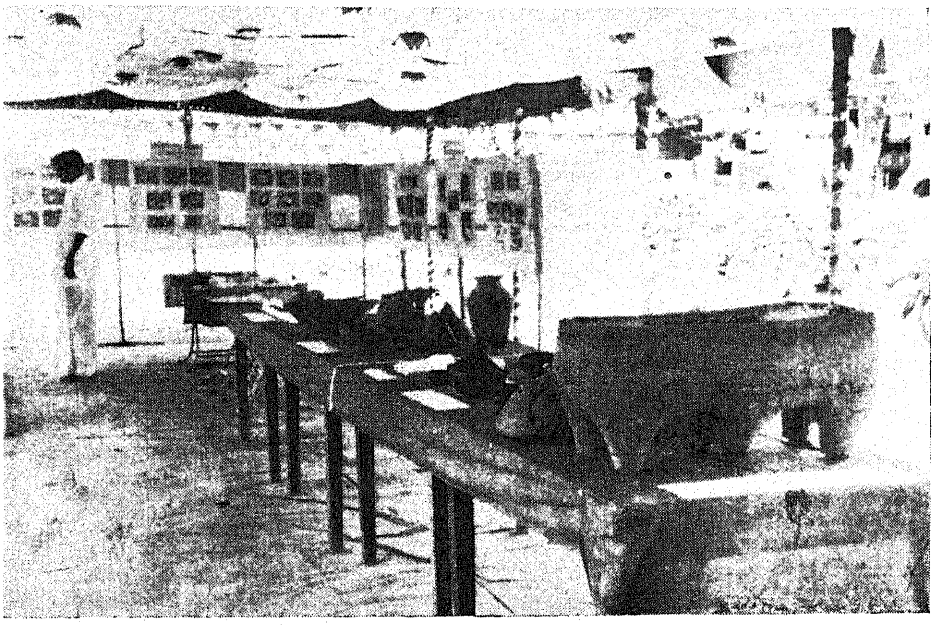


Image of Sekkizhar, from Sekkizhar temple.



Antiquities obtained from the excavations. In the foreground can be seen the earthenware coffin.

and is under worship. Every year for ten days towards the end of May and beginning of June, Tamil devotees celebrate his birth anniversary.

Excavations at this place revealed three kinds of burials, viz.,

(1) a cairn circle with a central pit,

(2) a slab cist, and

(3) a pit entombing a terracotta legged sarcophagus and covered over by a granite slab capstone.

Type 1 : In the centre of the big Circle 25 feet in diameter formed by huge boulders, was found a rectangular pit 11 feet by 5½ feet and 8 feet deep. On the three sides of the pit, the natural granite rock surface is visible while the fourth (northern side) is buttressed by a stone revetment warranted probably by a side collapse. From inside this tomb were recovered as many as 40 earthen vessels of different shapes, such as round pots, dishes, conical lids, etc., and iron objects—weapons of war and peace—viz., daggers, bar celts and axes.

Material Culture

In the construction of the burial chamber of Type 2, large granite slabs have been used which are buttressed with boulders on the outside and the whole is bounded by a stone circle 18 feet in diameter. A unique find in this megalith is a small beautiful copper bell. Such bells could have been used as pendants around the necks of cattle, as is common today.

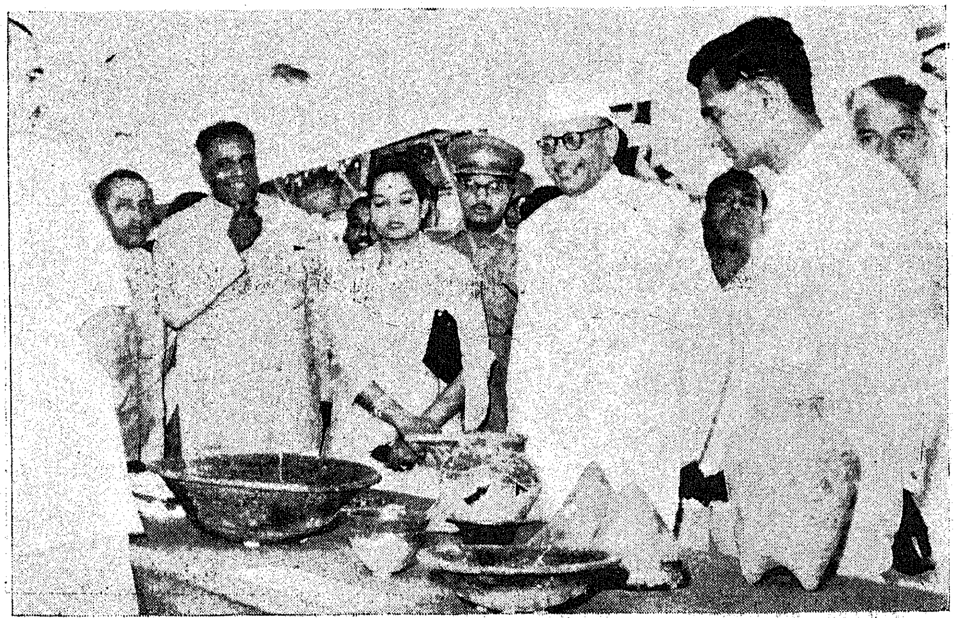
Inside the pit in Type 3, was found a terracotta legged sarcophagus standing on six legs—two rows of three legs each. The earthen coffin entombed a few broken bits of bones and two iron bracelets. No weapons were found in this. It is interesting to observe that these bracelets were made in coils.

The material culture of the people who practised this mode of disposal of the dead is quite revealing. They used three kinds of coloured pottery, viz., the pure black, the pure red and the black-and-red variety. The last type is produced by a special technique known as the 'Inverted firing' technique, which is a special feature of this culture. Weapons of war and implements of daily use are products, primarily, of iron although the other metals like copper were not unknown to them.

A Baffling Problem

When exactly these people lived in South India is a problem baffling the archaeologists. Two hundred B.C. is the tentative date given by archaeologists who conducted excavations, particularly at Brahmagiri near Bellary in Mysore State. But, a longer time would however be needed for the dispersal of this robust Iron Age civilization coming from the West towards South India and to spread all over the peninsula in a variety of megalithic burials, assimilating different customs. A time elapse of perhaps 1,000 years would not be an over estimation. This conforms to the period when the Iron Age civilization in Europe was at its zenith.

(*Contributed.*)



Some of the antiquities obtained from the megaliths.

Social Service Through Soil Conservation

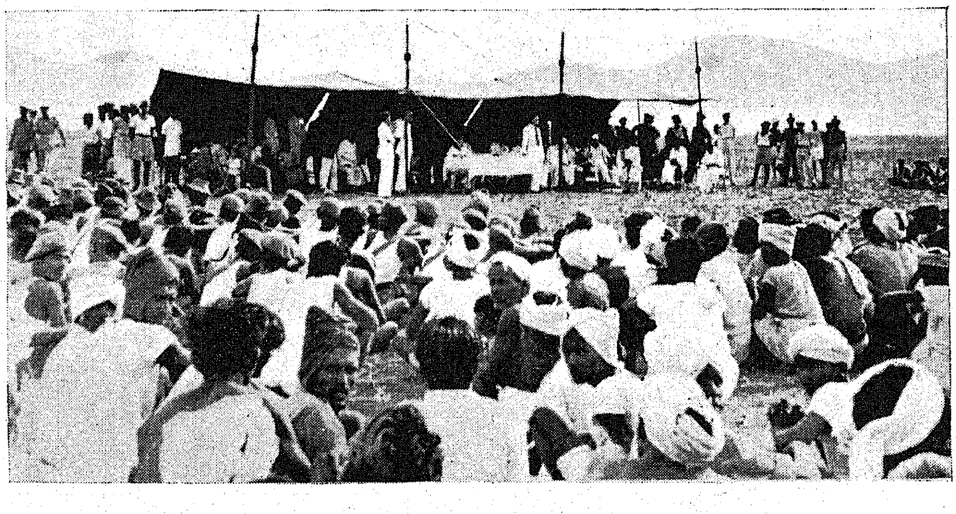
Contour-bunding by Cadet Corps

Every year each unit of the N.C.C. held its own Camp which was devoted exclusively to training and social service formed part of a minor item of Camp work. This year, there was a combined cadre and Social Service Camp, where training was considered necessary to social service. The fourth annual camp of H.R. No. 2 Circle N.C.C. was held near Bhannari Temple, eight miles away from Sathiamangalam in Coimbatore district, for two weeks. The object of the camp was to execute soil conservation works as a kind of social service.

The Officers and cadets of the N.C.C. executed contour bunding works in the Kothamangalam Fuel Series Soil Conservation Scheme. The scheme area originally formed part of a Fuel Service which was reservedly the Forest Department. With a view to afford relief and compensation and to help, resettlement of the displaced ryots whose lands were submerged by the Lower Bhavani Reservoir, an area of 4,046 acres of reserved forest has been disreserved. These lands except a few hillocks and stream porambokes were assigned to the affected ryots. The area has been completely cleared of forest and vegetative cover. There are neither shelter belts nor wind belts of natural trees. As such, the whole area is exposed to the vagaries of erosion by wind and water.

The soil conservation section of Madras Agricultural Department has aimed at executing suitable soil conservation measures with contour-bunding as the main feature over an area of about 3,000 acres of cultivable lands. Construction of waste weirs, at critical points to drain off excess rain water, plugging gullies by constructing check-dams and afforesting stream protection are other measures proposed. It is also proposed to reafforest the remaining area and to dig contour trenches wherever necessary with a view to protect the adjoining agricultural lands against the hazardous effects of flood and wind.

Two-thirds of working hours were devoted to contour-bunding works in the area. It is estimated that the cadets had put in about 30,000 man-hours and completed over 100 acres with contour bunds which include much earth-work excavation.



Inauguration of the camp.

Facts and Figures

During 1955–56, 13·63 lakhs tons of iron ore, valued at Rs. 6·27 crores, was exported from India.

*   *

Export cess on tea collected in 1955-56 amounted to about Rs. 1,58,75,976 compared with Rs. 1,28,52,580 in the previous year. This excludes cost of collection.

*   *

Cement machinery of the value of Rs. 33,59,960 was manufactured in India during 1955.

*   *

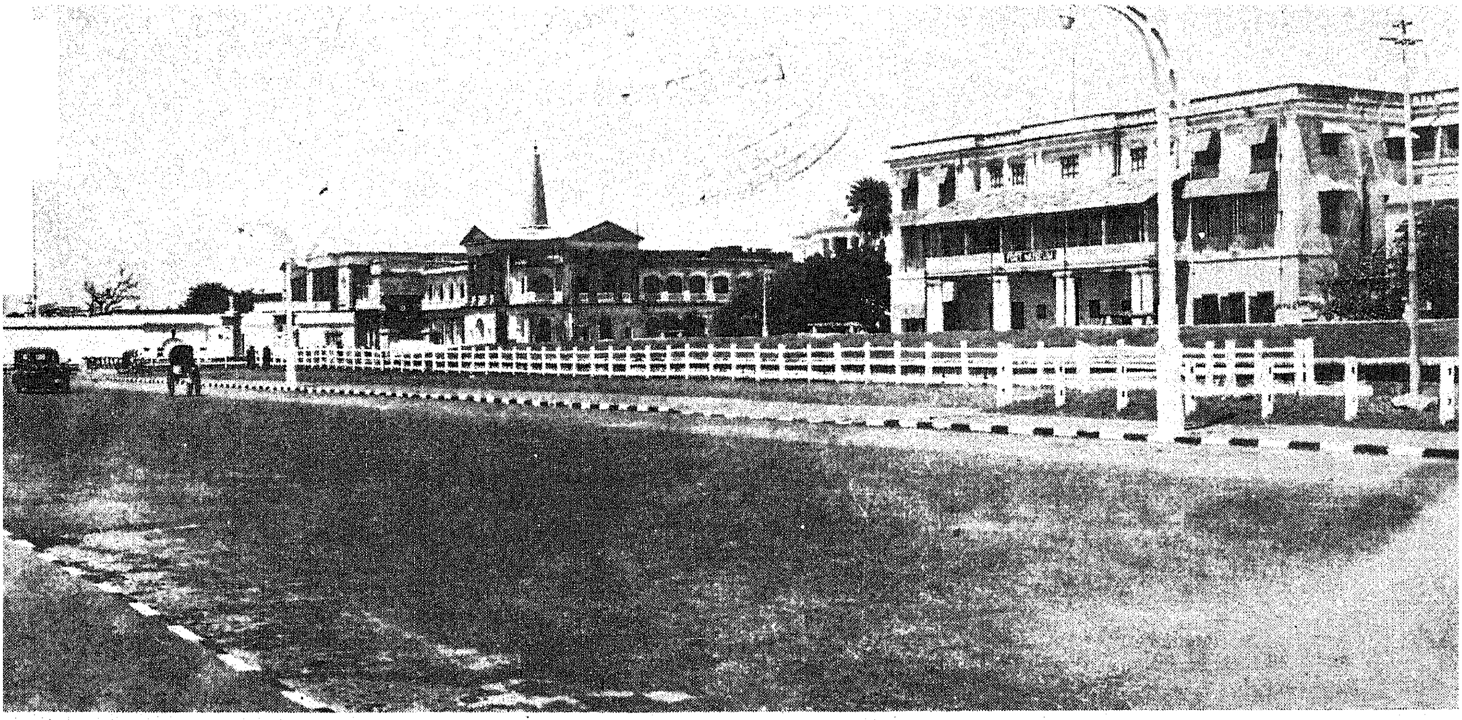
One hundred and fifty-nine graduate engineers have so far been selected for training abroad as steel technicians. Seventy-nine of these have already left for West Germany.

*   *

One hundred light houses are proposed to be built during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Situation Required

The Ex-patients of the Amrit Nagar Colony, Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, require employment as Compositors, Machinemen Watchmen and Attendants. Persons requiring their services are requested to address the Superintendent Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium Tambaram.



Fort Museum inside Fort St. George with Flag Mast, Secretariat and other buildings.

Fort St. George Museum

SRI K. R. VIJAYARAGHAVAN, Curator

IN February 1948, the Fort St. George Museum held its opening exhibition to coincide with the Fifth Session of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology. The Museum was organised as a result of Fort St. George being declared a National Monument. The Museum was founded to house the relics and the movable antiquities associated with the Fort and its history. Since then there has been a steady addition to the initial collection which has enabled the Department recently to organise three new sections, so that the number of galleries has now increased from two to five.

The Museum is appropriately located in an ancient building facing the Bay of Bengal inside Fort St. George, occupying a prominent place among the important monuments inside the Fort. Along with the monuments the collection affords much scope for the study of the growth of this early British settlement and of the history of South India during the past three centuries.

The Museum is open on all days from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

History.

The Fort St. George Museum owes its origin to Lt.-Col. D. M. Reid, Commander of the late Madras Guards. Early in 1944 he suggested that on the eve of Indian Independence, the historic buildings inside Fort St. George, including its fortifications should be protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act and that a Museum should be established to house the connected relics. Though Fort St. George is not the earliest British settlement in India, it constitutes their first territorial acquisitions with the exception of the insignificant fort at Armagon, near Pulicat, which had been acquired a few years earlier in 1626. The British Infantry Officers' Mess Building was the obvious choice for locating the Museum and through Col. Reid's help all antiquities relating to the Madras Guards (disbanded in 1947) which had for a long time been stationed inside the Fort and St. Mary's Church, the oldest Anglican Church in the East, which was also the garrison church, were transferred to this building. The then Governor of Madras (Sir Archibald Edward Nye) kindly presented the Regimental colours of the disbanded units, some mortars and porcelain pieces preserved in Government House. They were displayed in the Long Hall (first floor) and formed the general section of the Museum. With the consent and co-operation of the Superintendent, arms and armour relating to the period were transferred from the Government Museum, Madras, arranged in one of the halls of the ground floor to form the nucleus of the present "Hall of Arms". The Museum thus opened with these two galleries.

Building

The ancient building in which Museum is housed was constructed in

General view of the " Hall of Arms ".

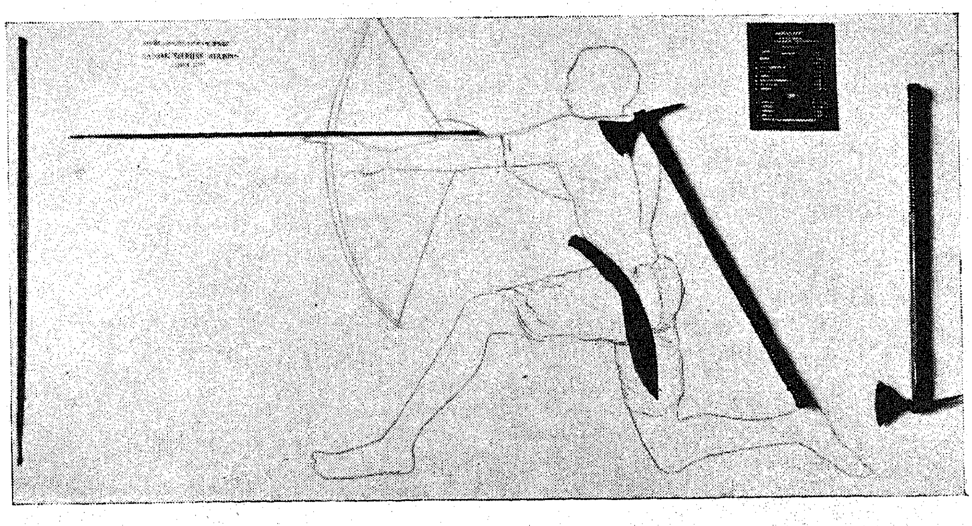
as the ' Exchange '. From the early days of this British settlement, the adjacent ' Sea Gate ' was the general resort of the merchants. Through the efforts of Peter Massey Cassin, a free merchant of Madras, this separate was constructed near the shore where they could themselves expose their merchandise for sale by sample as is the custom in most trading cities in Europe. The lower part of the building was made shell-proof, according to the requirement of those days. The apartments in the ground floor were used at different times as the Auction Room, Subscription Library, and the Madras Bank. The ' Long Hall ' on the first floor served successively as the ' Exchange ', the Reception Hall and the Banqueting Hall. Since 1861, the building became the Officers' Mess of the British Regiment stationed in the Fort. It is interesting to note that the first Light House of Madras was constructed on the top of this building, as early as 1796.

Hall of Arms

The history of artillery in India really begins in 1526, when Babur invaded North India from Kabul and defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi at Panipet. Babur alone had cannon which he called his ' Feringhi Pieces ' and his victory was mainly due to these weapons which till then were unknown in India. The early Indian guns were very crude, mostly of iron bars welded and bound by iron rings or iron cylinders with brass cast round them and the art of casting was not well established in this country before the middle of the 18th century. The Museum artillery pieces illustrates some of these early types and more are to be seen on the Fort ramparts opposite the building.

This collection of arms and armour provides an attractive introduction to the historical relics of the Museum for they are peculiarly adaptable to effective display. Moreover this 18th century hall furnishes a most suitable contemporary background for these weapons of war, regimental colours, uniforms and paintings.

An effective innovation in the new display is the use of large size sketches to illustrate the handling of obsolete weapons. A large scale line-drawing of a ' Madras Soldier ', with the actual



" The Madras Soldier " before the formation of the Madras Army.

weapons that were used fixed to the body of the drawing in the positions in which they were carried presents the 'Madras Sepoy' before the formation of the Madras Army, when the 'Sepoys' used whatever weapons they could collect and dressed as they chose. The Madras Army was later reorganised into a well disciplined and properly organised force by Stringer Lawrence, who also commanded the East India Company's European forces. (His portrait is in the Long Hall on the first floor.) Along with this group of early weapons a list giving the ranks and scales of pay for European and Indian Officers and for other ranks is displayed. It is interesting to note that the rank of 'Major' was the highest in the Company's Army which was slowly to dominate the whole sub-continent. By the same method are illustrated the purpose and use of the 'Pike' and a sketch of a 'Pikemen in action' shows how the musketeers of the 18th and 19th centuries took shelter behind the Pikemen to protect themselves from the attack of the charging enemy cavalry when they had to pause for reloading their spent muskets.

Guns, grape-shots and other large objects stand free while small weapons such as daggers, knives and spear heads are displayed in cases. The daggers are so displayed that a visitor can view every portion clearly from hilt to point. Match-locks, flint-locks, percussion-locks and modern rifles are shown in historical sequence interspersed with a wide range of other unusual types illustrating the evolution.

Perhaps the pride of place in this section should be given to the graphic oil-painting depicting the 'Storming of Seringapatam', the famous engagement of 1799 which resulted in the death of Tipu Sultan and the annexation of the greater part of Mysore by Richard Wellesley. This was painted by Robert Ker Porter, immediately after the battle basing his work upon eye-witness accounts. In the picture can be seen many of the weapons displayed in this section actually in use. The painting is of interest in the study of the military uniforms also.

Prints Section

The Museum collection of 'Prints' began with a loan from the Madras Government of over forty coloured engravings by the English artists Thomas and William Daniell. Recently some further views by the same artists were acquired from the Circuit House at Madura and to these were added acquatints from Coe. Ward's drawings purchased from a local collector. The Governor of Madras was also kind enough to present the Museum with some prints relating to Madras from the Government House collection. Many of the pictures are examples of finest work of these artists of the 18th century and the more recent acquisitions made the collection large enough to merit their separate display. A special gallery for the Prints was therefore opened in July 1954 next to the 'Hall of Arms'.

From the engravings and acquatints visitor gets a general idea of the historical range of the Museum. The exhibits start with early views of Fort St. George when the English factors and free merchants first settled in Madras in the days when the sea dashed against the fort walls within a few feet of the Musuem. The sea is now almost half a mile

Madras Landing. C.1850.

away. Next to these are displayed other views of the Fort, Black Town and St. Thomas Mount. The series ends with Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly, the southern most town represented in our collection. The views exhibited are of considerable historical interest, perpetuating the authentic aspects of these places as they were, some two centuries ago.

In one of the Daniell's prints can be seen the colonnade constructed by Governor George Morton Pitt (1730–1735) extending from the sea gate of Fort St. George to the Fort Square supporting a terraced roof and forming a sheltered way from the sea gate. The thirty-two polished columns of black Pallavaram gneiss were carried off by the French in 1746 and set up in Pondicherry. After the fall of that place in 1761, they were brought back to Madras and re-erected in their original position. In 1910 the colonnade was dismantled to make room for the new Council Chamber in the Construction of which the best preserved stones were incorporated to form the facade. Two other interesting and rare prints are the views of the Bay of Bengal almost touching the Fort, and British Officers and their wives being helped to land and embark by the Madras fishermen. Since Madras had no natural harbour, the ships used to anchor at a distance and the merchants with their commodities had to reach the Fort in the small 'Masula' boats. These boats were fashioned in the same manner as today planks sewn together with coir twines, and caulked with coconut fibre.

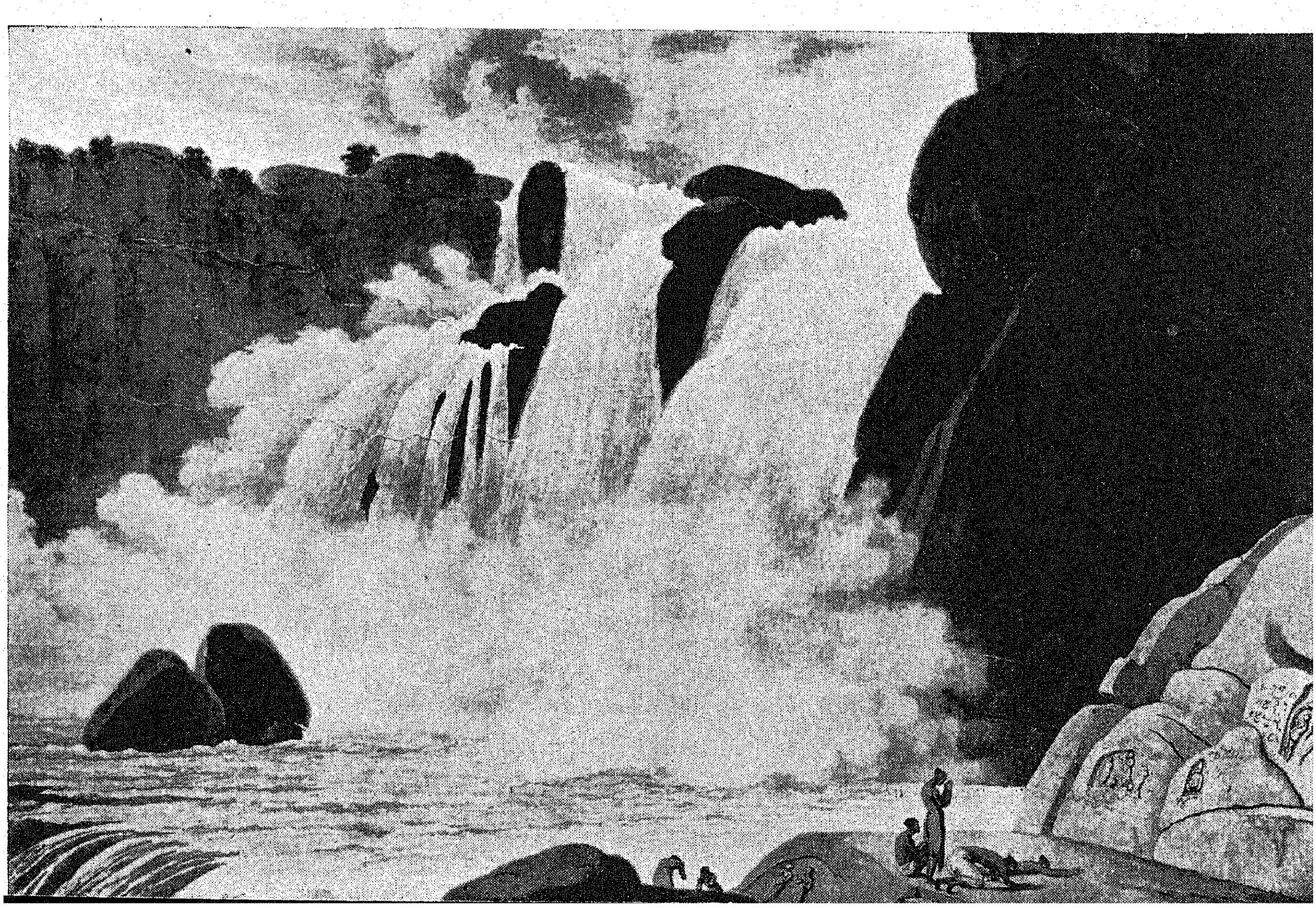
The General Section

Antiquities such as coins, medals, porcelain, manuscripts, silverware and the 1820 model of Fort St. George are exhibited in two halls to the right as the visitor enters the Museum.

Coins.—The coin collections of the Fort Museum are spread out in two cases at the entrance. They represent most of the important South Indian issues during European period. The Madras Mint is as old as Fort St. George itself. The original grant of the Nayaks contained a provision that the Company could establish a mint of their own to strike coins. The three Swami Pagoda (Gold) may be deemed as the first coin minted here. Gold Panam of an inferior alloy was also struck and were replaced by silver Panams in 1688. This is the earliest date when silver coins began to be struck here. Silver Rupees came to be minted only after 1692. Till 1735 the Three Swami Pagoda (with Vishnu and his two consorts on the obverse and a granulated surface on the reverse) was the recognised coin of the Settlement. About this time a new Pagoda was introduced. This Madras Star Pagoda (with Vishnu and his consorts on the obverse and a granulated surface with a star of five rays on the reverse) was the official coin of the Company till 1807, when the 'Madras Rupee' became the standard currency. The copper coins were 'Cash' and 'Dudoo' or 'Dubbu'. Eighty cash went to form a Panam and ten a Dudoo. All these coins were abolished in 1835 when the coinage of British India was unified and standardised.

In addition a few coins minted in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies and others struck by the other European powers such as the Portuguese, Dutch, French and Danes trading in South India, are also displayed.

East India Company Medals.—Early medals awarded by the East India Company to their officers and native Sepoys can be seen in a revolving



Papanasam Falls in Tinnevelly District—By Thomas Daniell.

show-case. This case was specially designed for the medals so that visitors might conveniently see both their obverse and reverse sides.

To the East India Company we owe the present system of awarding medals to every soldier who took part in a campaign irrespective of his rank. Prior to this decorations were awarded only principal commanders. The Company introduced several changes in the medallic art itself. All their awards were circular in shape while earlier ones were oval. Also it was the Company which originated the device of engraving pictures of armed soldiers and stormed fortresses on their medals.

Major Stringer Lawrence and Muhammad Ali, Nawab of Carnatic, by George Chinnery.

The ceremony of awarding medals was performed with due solemnity befitting the honour due to such worthy persons. They were paraded before the Governor, usually at Bombay and at times before the Court of Directors in London. The Company however had no authority to decorate regular officers and men of the King's Regiments.

The 'Seringapatam Medal' which was awarded for the successful storming of this stronghold of Tipu Sultan (painting displayed in the 'Hall of Arms') was the only Company Medal awarded to all soldiers whether of the King's Regiments or of the Company's. On the obverse side of the medal is represented the storming of the breach with the meridian sun denoting the time when the attack was begun. The medal was awarded in gold to high ranking officers, in silver gilt to Field Officers, and in silver to Captains and Subalterns, while the non-commissioned officers received bronze, and the privates tin medals. The Deccan Medal is the first East India Company award still extant. It was used for nearly all the major campaigns fought in the Deccan during the Governor-Generalship of Warren Hastings: Pollilore or Pullalur (September 1780), Porto Novo (July 1st, 1781), Sholingar (August 1718), Negapatam (November 1718) Trincomolin (January 1782), Coimbatore (November 1783), and the Treaty of Mangalore (March 1784).

The other important decorations displayed in this show-case are: (1) the Mysore Medal awarded for the Third Mysore War, won by the English over Tipu Sultan in 1792, under the Generalship of Lord Cornwallis, (2) the Egypt Medal of 1801, (3) the Ceylon Medal of 1803, (4) the Java Medal awarded in 1811 for the expedition led by Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the Commander-in-chief of Madras, accompanied by the Governor-General Lord Minto and (5) the Indian 'Mutiny'. The 'Mutiny' Medal in full had five bars for Delhi, Defence of Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow and Central India.

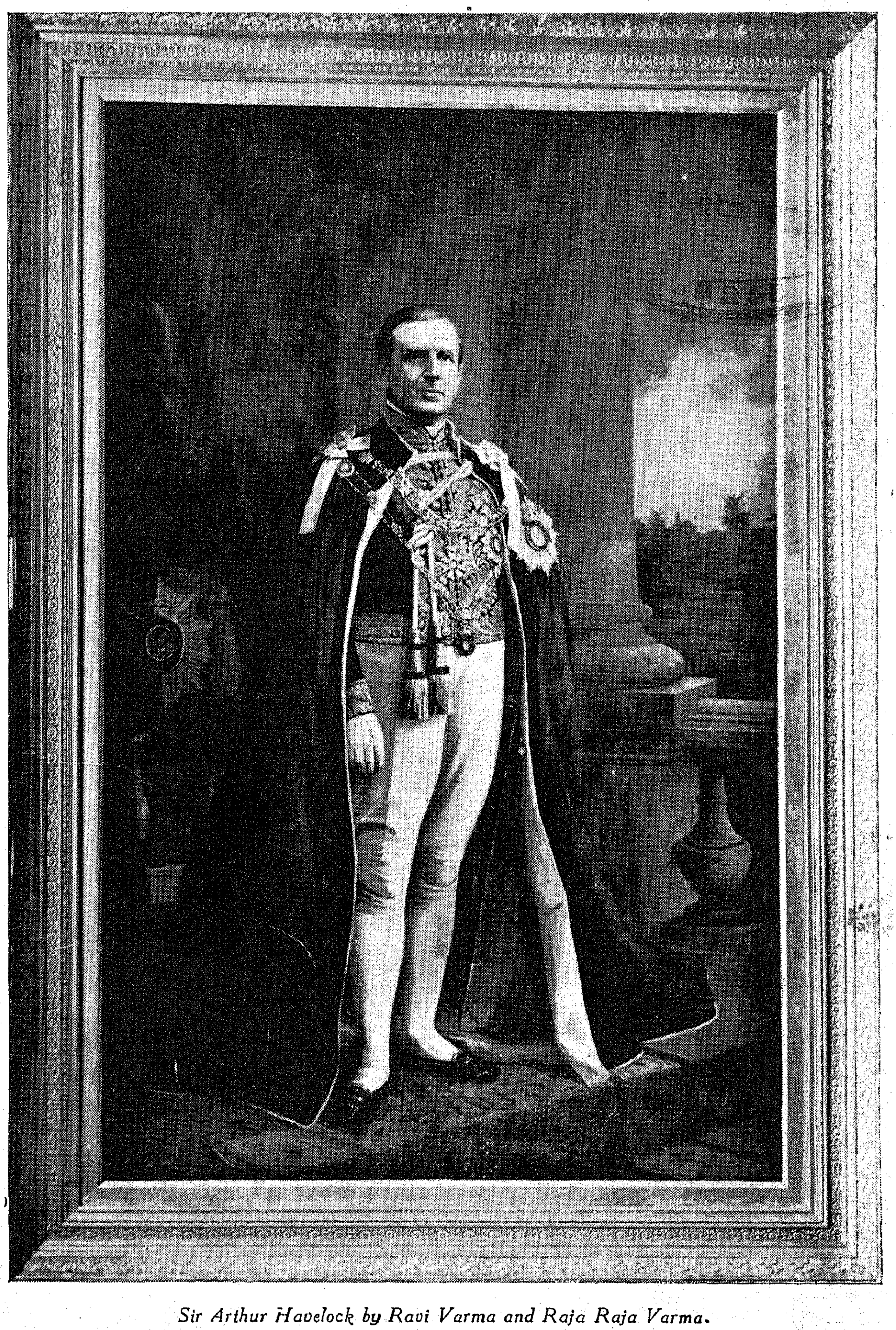
Porcelain.—The Company and Arcot porcelain pieces occupy on behalf of this hall. Most of them were manufactured at Canton (China) for the East India Company and the Nawabs of the Carnatic, according to designs sent

by the Company. Some were made in Worcester by the Chamberlines of Worcester. The collections include fruit basket, vegetable and curry dishes, hot plates and oval plates. The Company pieces bear the Coat-of-Arms and motto of the East India Company and the inscribed Arcot pieces give details about the Nawabs and Begums for whom they were made and the year of manufacture.

Silverware.—The visitor now enters the next room which also forms part of the 'General Section'. The inscribed silver communion vessels displayed in a wall case originally belonged to three of the oldest churches in South India: St. Mary's Church in Fort St. George, Tranquebar Zion Church and Pullicat Church. St. Mary's Church, inside the Fort St. George was constructed by the tireless efforts of Governor Streynsham Master (his portrait can be seen on the first floor), the architect was William Dixon, on whom as chief gunner all engineering duties devolved. The church, consecrated on the 28th of October 1680, is the oldest Anglican Church in the East. The collection of inscribed silver communion vessels, numbering fourteen in all, consists of almsdishes, flagons, cups and a chalice. It includes an alms dish or plate presented by Governor Elihu Yale (1687–1692) and bear his name and arms engraved. His name has been perpetuated by the now famous Yale University in the United States of America. (His portrait is also exhibited in the 'Portrait Gallery'.) He was born at Boston and on retirement gave the largest donation in the form of books and pictures which realised £560 for the Collegiate School of Connecticut, during its early days. The authorities, in gratitute, named the school Yale College, which later developed into the Yale University.

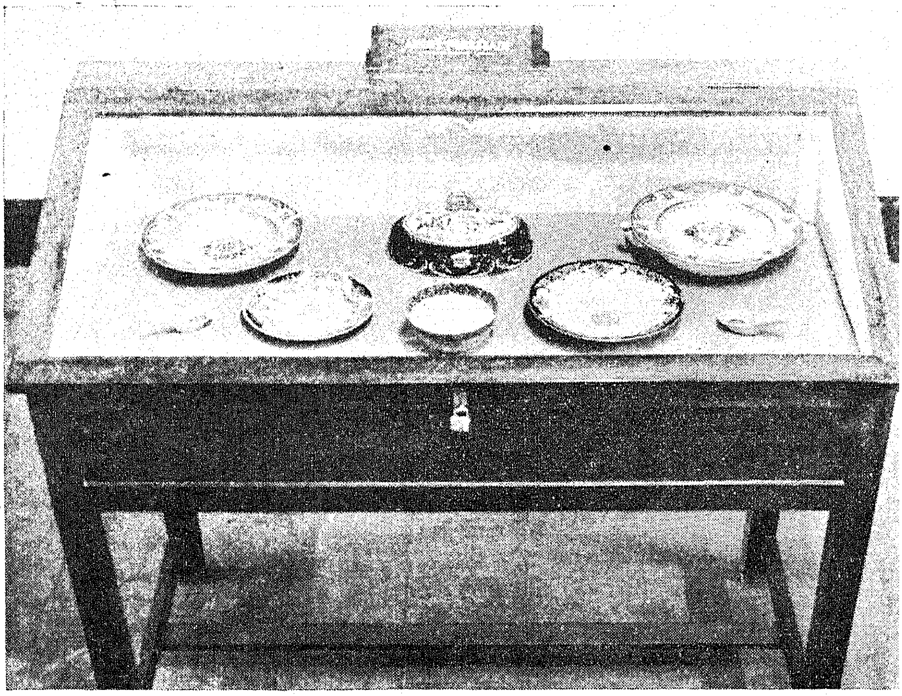
Records and Manuscripts.—Nearby can be seen the two registers of St. Mary's Church recording baptisms, marriages and burials in the church. They form complete records from 1680 to 1786, except for the short interval between 1746 and 1749, when the fort was under the French. Elihu Yale, who had donated fifteen pagodas for the construction of the church was the first to be married here. Another noteworthy marriage solemnised in the church was that of Robert Clive with Margaret Maskeyline (13th February 1753) by the famous priest, Fabricious.

Other manuscript records are exhibited in a revolving show-case nearby, and include original letters written by Lord Pigot, Robert Clive, Arthur Wellesley (later Duke of Wellington), Lord Cornwallis, Lord Bentinck and others. In addition to these letters, there are two plans, one of which is that of Plassey as drawn by Clive before that famous engagement. In the next case can be seen the visitors book of St. Mary's Church which records the autograph of George V and Victoria Mary. The King signed himself "George P" (George Prince) since

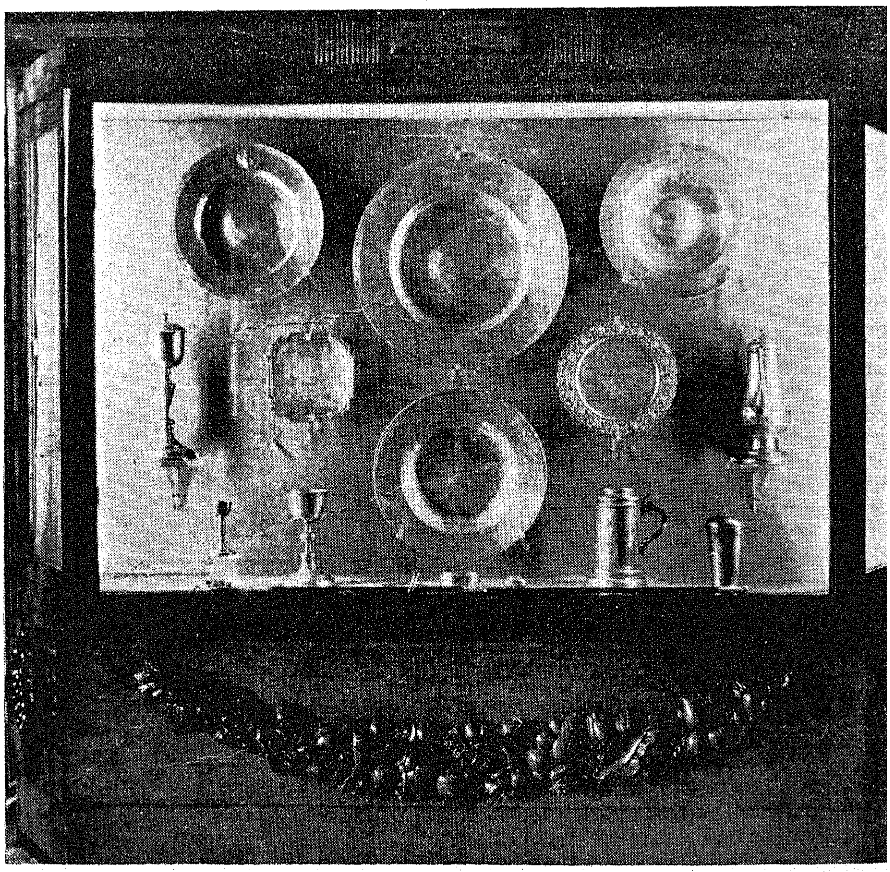


Sir Arthur Havelock by Ravi Varma and Raja Raja Varma.

East India Company porcelain of the 18th century.



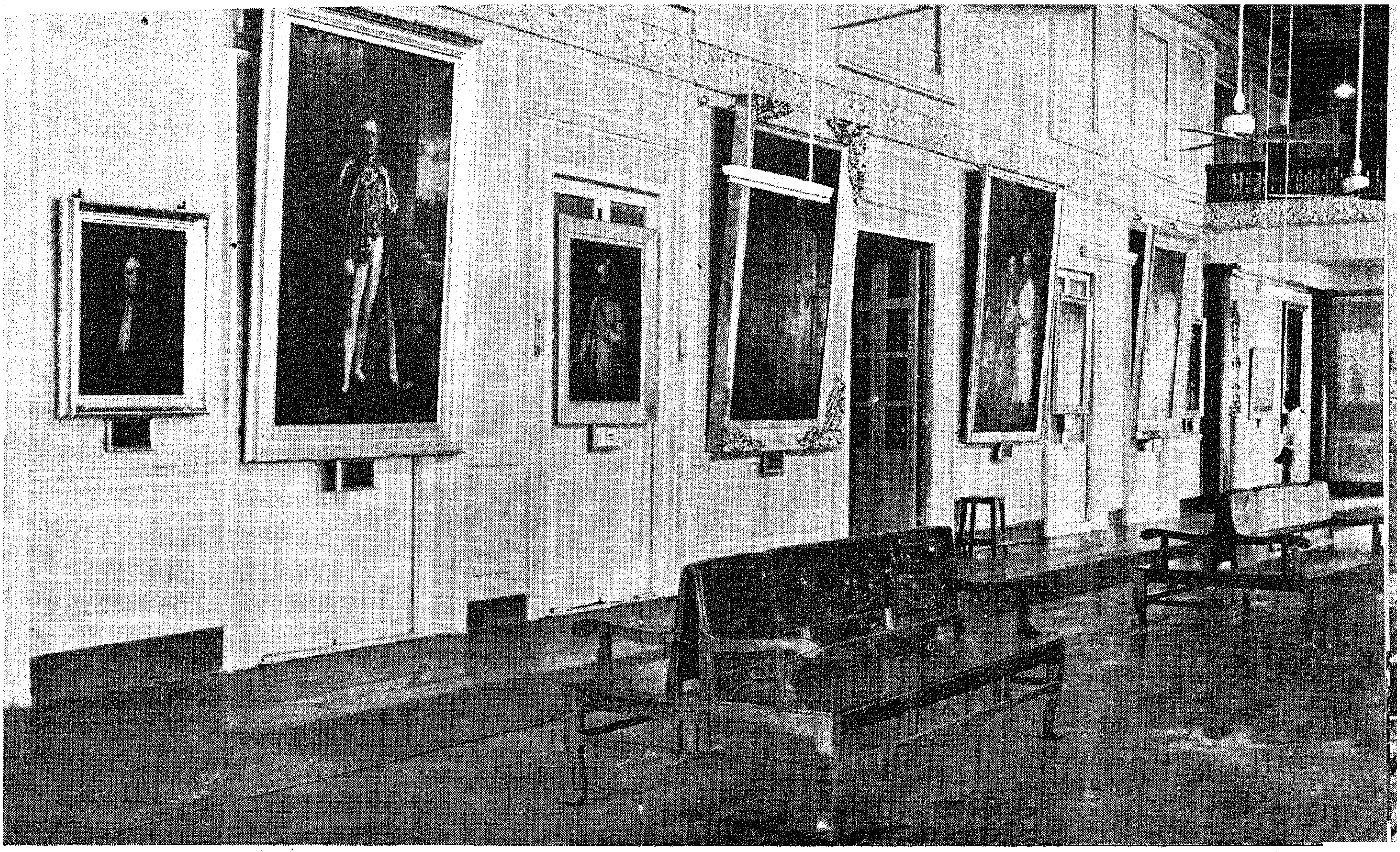
Arcot porcelain (18th century).



Silver communion vessels of the 17th and 18th centuries from St. Mary's Church (Madras), Pulicat Church and Tranquebar Church.

he came to Madras in 1906 as Prince of Wales. It was after this visit that Black Town was named George Town.

The Model of Fort St. George.—At the northern end of the same hall can be seen the large-scale wooden model of Fort St. George, which was displayed formerly in the room opposite St. Mary's Church. It represents the fort as it was between 1820 and 1865. During the 18th century the palanquin was the chief mode of conveyance. The number of bearers and attendants depended upon the status of the individual. From the contemporary views in the Prints Section we can have a graphic idea of the different types of palanquins used and how they were carried.



General view of the Portrait Gallery.

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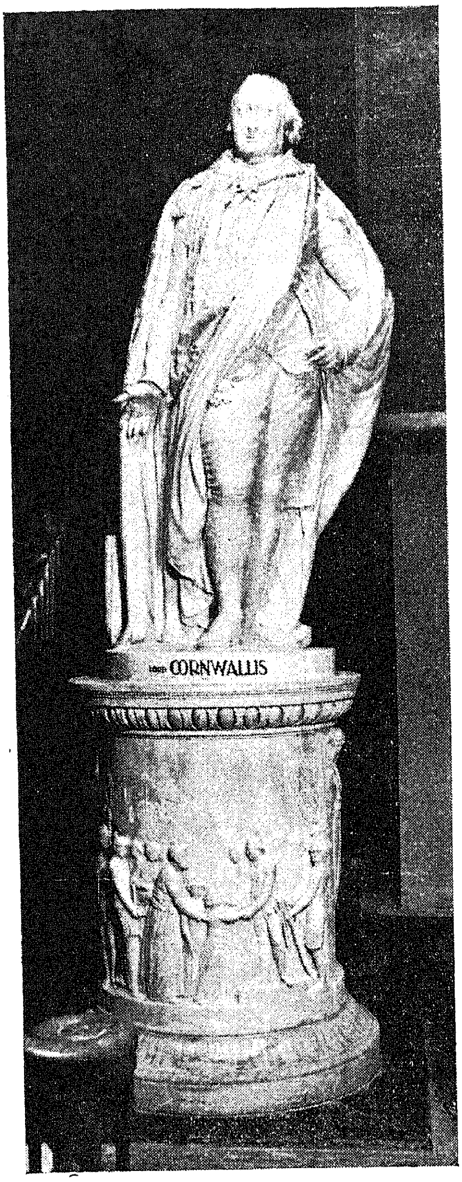
Marble Statue

The huge statue of Lord Cornwallis greets the visitor as he approaches the steps leading to the first floor. It is a unique piece of workmanship by the famous British sculptor Thomas Banks. This fine sculpture, which was sent to India in 1800, represents the Governor-General in the robes of a peer over military uniform. On the cylindrical pedestal in bas-relief can be seen Lord Cornwallis receiving as hostages the two sons of Tipu Sultan, Princes Abd-ul-Kilak and Musa-ud-Din, boys of ten and eight years respectively in accordance with the treaty signed on the 15th of March 1792, at the end of the Third Mysore War. Figures of the Angel of Peace and Britannia adorn the other two sides; the fourth side carries an inscription describing the erection of this statue to commemorate the visit of Lord Cornwallis to Madras.

The Portrait Gallery

The only section on the first floor is the 'Portrait Gallery', which is the latest addition to the Museum and was opened in March 1956. It owes its existence to the generosity of Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, who presented all these large paintings in oil to the Fort Museum from Raj Bhavan, Guindy and Ootacamumd. Herein are the portraits of men and women, who made history during the last three centuries. Apart from the few Kings and Queens of England and the early Governors of Madras, the collection includes some portraits of the Nawabs of the Carnatic. They are also works of well-known British aritists such as Thomas Day, Samuel Scot, Francis Grant, George Hayter and Allan Ramsay.



Marble statue of Lord Cornwallis by Thomas Banks.

Historically speaking, the most important paintings in this hall are those of King George III and Queen Charlotte. These portraits by Allan Ramsay were the first sent by the East India Company to their settlements in the East and they reached Madras between 1762 and 1767. The portraits of Stringer Lawrence, Muhammad Ali, Robert Clive and Queen Victoria feature frequently in popular history books. The installation of Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus Khan in 1842 by Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Madras is another painting adorning the wall of this hall. This is one of the few original historical paintings of this period still existing. Frederick Christian Lewis painted it in 1842.

The portrait of Sir Arthur Havelock by Ravi Varma and his brother Raja Varma is of great local interest, as Ravi Varma was one of the few really great Indian portrait painters and his younger brother and collaborator received his training from him. Sir Arthur stands on a verandah of Government House, his body turned slightly to the right. His right hand remains unoccupied while his left, concealed by the robe, rests on his hip. He wears full diplomatic dress with sword. On the left of the picture is a gilt chair and towards the right is a verandah-column on a square pedestal.

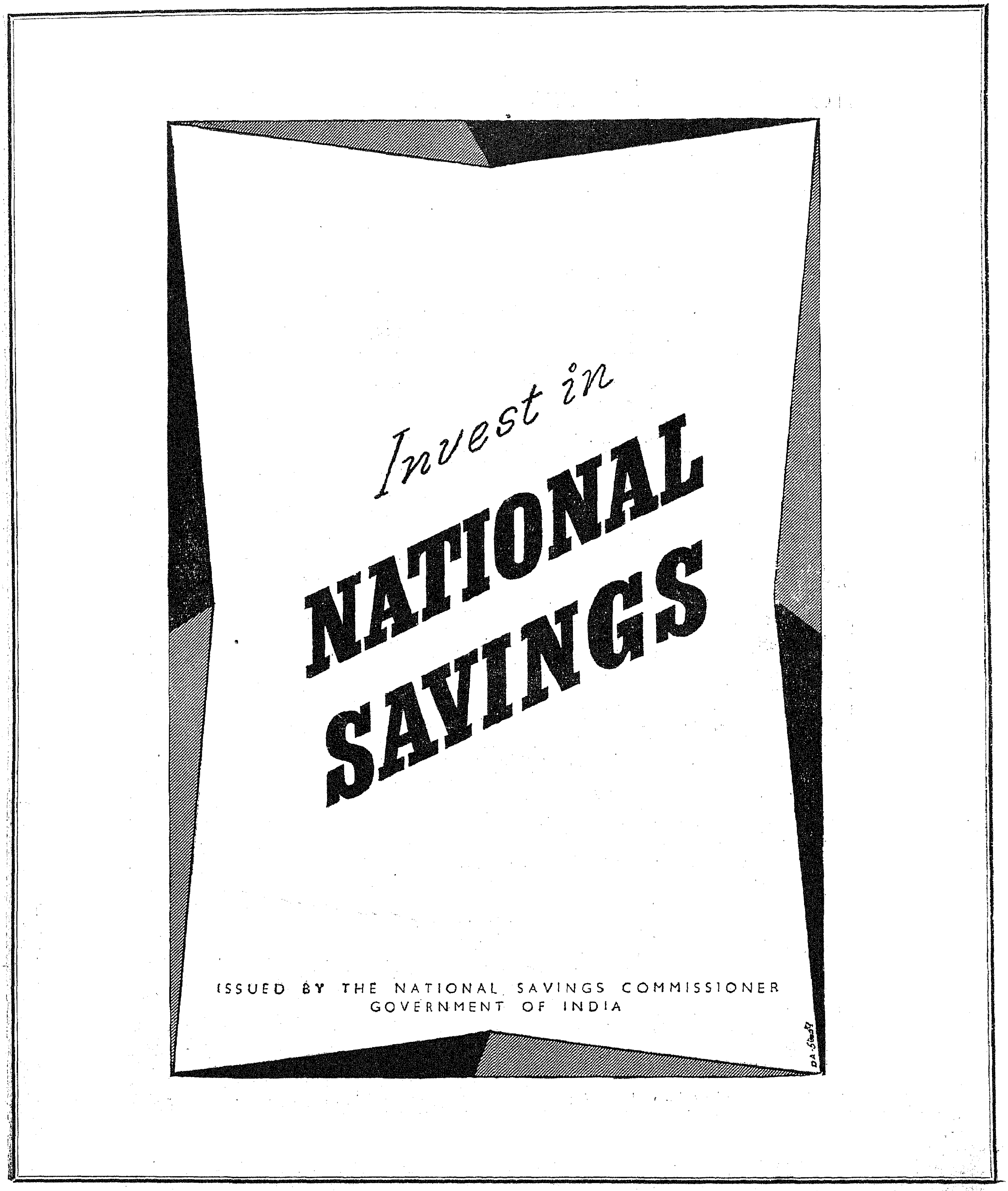
The coffered ceiling and ornamental dado, the glazed bay-windows with wooden balustrades of this 'Long Hall' forms an appropriate setting for these contemporary paintings. A tablet to commemorate Sah Gopal Das, who played such a large part in the economic affairs of the South has been appropriately erected in this hall, for so long the Company's Exchange and Bank, by his direct and lineal descendant Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras.

Memoirs of the Agriculture Department

The publication contains detailed information on the work done by the Madras Agricultural Department from its inception in all fields of activity. The sale price has been reduced from Rs. 36-10-0 to Rs. 22-8-0 per copy.

The copies can be had from :

The Superintendent, Government Press,
Publication Branch, Mount Road, Madras-2.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The Hindu Succession Act—Salient Features

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, will apply to all Hindus—a term which is defined to embrace within its orbit persons professing the Hindu, Buddist, Jaina or Sikh religion and to all other persons not professing the Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jewish faith unless any such person is able to prove that he was never governed by the Hindu Law of Succession before the commencement of this Act.

The question of codifying the Hindu Law of Succession has been engaging the attention of the Government since 1941 when a Committee was appointed for examining the existing law and removing any injustice that may have been done to the daughter. The Committee suggested the codification of the entire Hindu law and the Rau Committee's Code of 1947 was the result of that suggestion.

The Rau Committees draft underwent several changes in the course of its examination by the Provisional Parliament and for the purpose of facilitating the passage of the Code in Parliament, Government is now getting the Code through in parts. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, dealing with the law relating to marriage and divorce among Hindus, was the first instalment of the Code and it became law on the 18th of May 1955. The Hindu Succession Bill, 1956, became an act on June 17, 1956. The remaining parts of the Code are in varying stages of progress.

Two Systems

Succession is the most important and at the same time the most complicated branch of Hindu Law. At the present moment there are two broad systems of inheritance in Hindu law, namely, the Mitakshara system and the Dayabhaga system. The Dayabhaga system prevails in Bengal, and the Mitakshara in other parts of India. To this may be added a minor system of inheritance which prevails in the south-west coast of India, known as the *Marumakkattayam* and *Aliyasantana* laws of inheritance.

The Mitakshara law recognises two modes of devolution—one by survivorship and the other by succession. The rule of survivorship applies to joint family properties or what are technically known as co-parcenary properties, while the other applies to self-acquired properties or properties held absolutely by the last owner.

The Dayabhaga school recognises only one mode of devolution, namely, succession. It does not recognise the rule of survivorship even where property may be held jointly by several persons. Again, the determining factors for deciding upon who is to succeed depends upon proximity of relationship in the Mitakshara law and on spiritual efficacy in the Dayabhaga law.

Further, there are various subdivisions of the Mitakshara law like the Mithila school, the Bombay school, the Banaras school, the Madras school and the Mayukha school and the order of succession to the separate or self-acquired property of a Hindu male intestate varies in each of these subdivisions. Daughters do not inherit at all in any system except in certain special circumstances. In the Mitakshara co-parcenary no female can be a co-parcener and on the death of a male co-parcener the propperty devolves not by succession but by survivorship on the remaining male members of the co-parcenary.

Limited Rights

So far as females are concerned, in the limited number of cases where they do inherit property as widows and so on, they get an estate limited for their lives and on their death the property goes to persons who are known as 'reversioners'. The limited estate has been the cause of ruinous litigation in many cases because of the right vested in reversioners to challenge transaction entered into by such limited owners.

It is only in the *stridhana* property that a female had a full right. But acquisitions by way of *stridhana* property are by their very nature very limited. Property inherited by a woman, which generally would be the main source for a woman, never could become her *stridhana* property except in the Bombay school. The order of succession with respect to *stridhana* property is also not uniform. The order varies according as the intestate was married or unmarried; according as she was married in an approved or in an unapproved form; according to the source from which the *stridhana* came; and above all the rules of descent vary from school to school.

The matriarchal system of inheritance obtaining in the south-west coast of India which has been codified to a large extent by laws passed by the Madras Legislature and the Legislatures of the erstwhile princely States of Travancore and Cochin provides for inheritance in which descent is traced mainly through females. But unlike the rest of India that system provides for equal rights for men and women, and daughters share equally with the sons.

Uniform System

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, aims at evolving a fairly uniform system of law for the entire country with respect to intestate succession and the list of heirs has been rationalised and may be said to be based on the love and affection theory.

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, will apply to all Hindus—a term which is defined to embrace within its orbit persons professing the Hindu, Buddhist, Jaina or Sikh religion, and to all other persons not professing the Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jewish faith unless any such person

is able to prove that he was never governed by the Hindu law of succession before the commencement of this Act.

Scope of Act

The Act regulates succession to all properties in respect of which a Hindu male or a Hindu female may have died intestate. These are, however, certain exceptions of a minor character in respect of which the Act does not apply and these are—

(1) Any property succession to which is regulated by the Indian Succession Act by reason of the provisions contained in section 21 of the Special Marriage Act. This means that if two Hindus marry under the Special Marriage Act, succession to their property and to the property of the issue of such marriage will be regulated by the Indian Succession Act ;

(2) Any estate which descends to a single heir by the terms of any covenant or agreement entered into by the ruler of any former Indian State with the Government of India or by the terms of any enactment passed before the commencement of this Act that is to say the rule of primogeniture is being recognised in a very limited class of cases ;

(3) Properties in respect of which a Trust has been created by a law made by the Maharaja of Cochin immediately before the integration of that State with India.

It may also be mentioned that nothing contained in the Hindu Succession Act will have the effect of overriding any law passed by any State Legislature which makes provision for preventing fragmentation of agricultural holdings or for the fixation of ceilings or for a special method of devolution in respect of tenancy rights in holdings.

Interest in co-parcenary

Subject to the above exceptions, the Act regulates succession to all kinds of properties of a Hindu intestate. The property of a Hindu male may consist of his own self-acquired property or an interest in a Mitakshara co-parcenary. In the case of an interest in a Mitakshara co-parcenary property a special rule is laid down by which the interest of the deceased is defined as meaning the share in the property which would have been allotted to him if there had been a partition immediately before the death of the deceased, and the fact that under some local law or the other the deceased had no right to claim partition is made immaterial for the purpose of determining the share. By another provision it is also made clear that if a member of a co-parcenary had separated himself from the co-parcenary before the death of the deceased he will not be able to claim once again an interest in the same co-parcenary property. The interest of a deceased Hindu in a co-parcenary property will divide in the same manner as his self-acquired property under this Act.

Primary heirs

The heirs to succeed to a male Hindu are specified in two classes in the Schedule to the Act. The primary heirs who would take the property of a deceased Hindu male on his death are four in number, and they are son, the daughter, the widow and the mother, and they all share equally.

If, however, a son had pre-deceased his father, his widow and his sons and daughters will take the share which would have gone to the deceased equally between themselves. Similarly, if a daughter had pre-deceased the father, her son and daughter would take the share of the deceased equally between themselves.

If, again, both a son and his son had pre-deceased the intestate, the widow of the pre-deceased son of the pre-deceased son, the son of the pre-deceased son of the pre-deceased son, and the daughter of the pre-deceased son of the pre-deceased son will take the share that would have fallen to that branch equally.

All the heirs mentioned in the three preceding paragraphs are put in class I as the first preferential heirs and their total number is 12, but grandsons, grand-daughters and great-grandsons come in under the doctrine of representation only in the absence of their parents and it is therefore unlikely that in any case all the 12 heirs will succeed simultaneously.

Class two heirs

Failing heirs in class I, heirs in class II will succeed in the order mentioned therein, and they are as follows :—

I. Father.

II. (1) Son's daughters' son, (2) son's daughter's daughter, (3) brother, (4) sister.

III. (1) Daughter's son's son, (2) daughter's son's daughter, (3) daughter's daughter's son, (4) daughter's daughter's daughter.

IV. (1) Brother's son, (2) siser's son, (3) brother's daughter, (4) sister's daughter.

V. Father's father ; father's mother.

VI. Father's widow ; brother's widow.

VII. Father's brother ; father's sister.

VIII. Mother's father ; mother's mother.

IX. Mother's brother ; mother's sister.

In this list, references to a brother or sister do not include references to a brother or sister by uterine blood.

Among the heirs specified in class II, those mentioned in the first entry will be preferred to those mentioned in the second entry, and those in the second entry to those in the third entry and so on in succession. The heirs in the same entry will share equally.

Other heirs

In the absence of heirs mentioned in class I or class II of the Schedule, persons who are related to the deceased by blood or adoption wholly through males will be entitled to succeed, they being the agnates of the deceased. In the absence of agnates also, persons who are related to the deceased by blood or adoption but not wholly through males will be entitled to succeed, they being the cognates of the deceased. In the absence of any relative of class I or class II or any agnate or cognate, the property will go to Government by way of escheat.

Full rights for women

So far as properties held by Hindu females are concerned, the first significant change that this law has made is that, subject to certain exceptions, where a limited estate has been created by a written instrument, whatever property is in the possession of a woman, whether it has been acquired before or after the commencement of this new law, shall be regarded as her *absolute property*. The limited estate known as the Hindu Woman's Estate will no longer be law.

Having given the Hindu woman an absolute estate in property, the Act provides for a slightly modified list of heirs to property in respect of which she may have died intestate. The heirs of a Hindu female are as follows:—

1. Sons and daughters and the husband, who all share equally. If any son or daughter had pre-deceased his or her parent the share of the pre-deceased parent would be divided equally between the grand children ;
2. the heirs of the husband ;
3. mother and father ;
4. heirs of the father ; and
5. heirs of the mother.

As in the other case, heirs in one entry exclude those in the next succeeding entries, and heirs in the same entry share equally.

For the purpose of determining who the heirs of the husband, the father and the mother are, the same rules will have to be applied as would have applied if the property had been the husband's or the father's or the mother's, and he or she had died intestate in respect thereof immediately after the death of the Hindu female concerned.

Safeguards

In order that properties inherited by a Hindu female do not go to families who should not reasonably have any expectations in respect thereof, a very important exception to the above list of heirs is made in section 17 in the case of succession to the property of a Hindu female. For example, if a Hindu female had inherited property from her father or mother and she dies leaving behind neither children nor grand children, although she may have left behind her husband, the property does not go to the husband but it reverts to the heirs of the father. Similarly, any property inherited by a female Hindu from her husband or from her father-in-law devolves, in the absence of any children or grand children of the deceased, upon the heirs of the husband. Subject to these important exceptions the list of heirs would be as mentioned earlier.

There are certain general rules laid down with regard to the computation of degrees for determining the order of succession among agnates or cognates ; for preferring full blood to half blood ; for disqualifying certain widows who may have re-married at the time the succession opens, and to disqualify persons guilty of murder or the descendents of person who have left the Hindu faith from inheriting the property of a deceased Hindu. It is unnecessary to make a detailed examination of these provisions.

Right for female heir

One of the very important changes made in this Bill, as has already been pointed out, is the right given to a female heir to succeed to the interest of a Mitakshara coparcener. While the coparcenary is allowed to continue so far as its undivided male members are concerned, this Act provides that on the death of a male member of the co-parcenary, his interest will devolve on all the heirs, whether male or female, who would have entitled to succeed to his share in the property if it had been partitioned off immediately before his death.

At the same time certain special provisions are made whereby unnecessary division of the family property is avoided. For example, a female, although she may be entitled to live in a family dwelling house wholly occupied by members of the family, cannot ask for partition unless the male heirs themselves choose to take away their respective shares. Similarly, whenever an interest in any immovable property of an intestate or in any business carried on by him or her devolves upon two or more heirs mentioned in class I and any one of such heirs wants to transfer his or her interest in the property or business, the other heirs have a right to purchase that interest in preference to outsiders so that the property or business may be kept intact.

Provision is also made in the Act whereby a Hindu male has the same right to make a will in respect of his interest in a Mitakshara coparcenary property as he has in respect of his separate property so that wherever necessary the deceased person could so exercise his will making power that unnecessary disruptions are prevented.

Minor modifications

The Act also applies generally to persons governed by the *Marumakkattayam*, *Aliyasantana* and *Nambudiri* laws of inheritance, but a few minor modifications to suit the circumstances obtaining in that part of India where these systems of law prevail have been made in section 19 of the Act. So far as these persons are concerned the distinction between agnates and cognates has no meaning and therefore with respect to the property of a Hindu male governed by any of these systems of law the property will devolve firstly upon the heirs in class I and in the absence of heirs in class I, upon the heirs in class II, and in the absence of heirs in class II also, upon the relatives nearest to the deceased, whether agnates or cognates.

With respect to the property of a Hindu female governed by any of these systems of law, the heirs are :—

(1) Firstly, sons, daughters and the mother and if a son or daughter had pre-deceased, his or her parent, then the grand children ;

(2) secondly, father and the husband ;

(3) thirdly, heirs of the mother ;

(4) fourthly, heirs of the father ; and

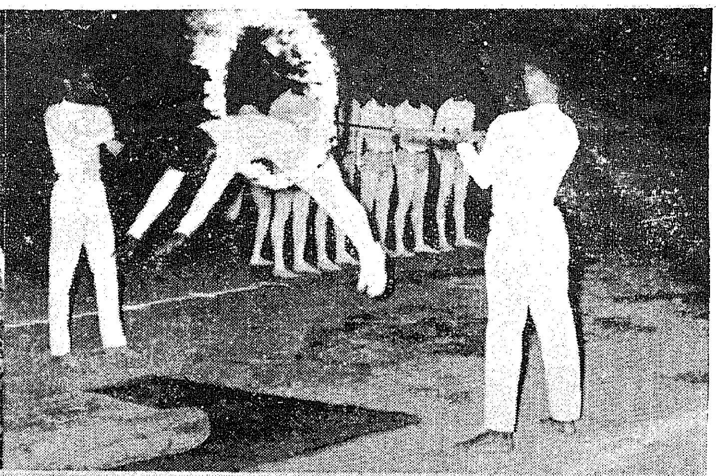
(5) lastly, heirs of the husband.

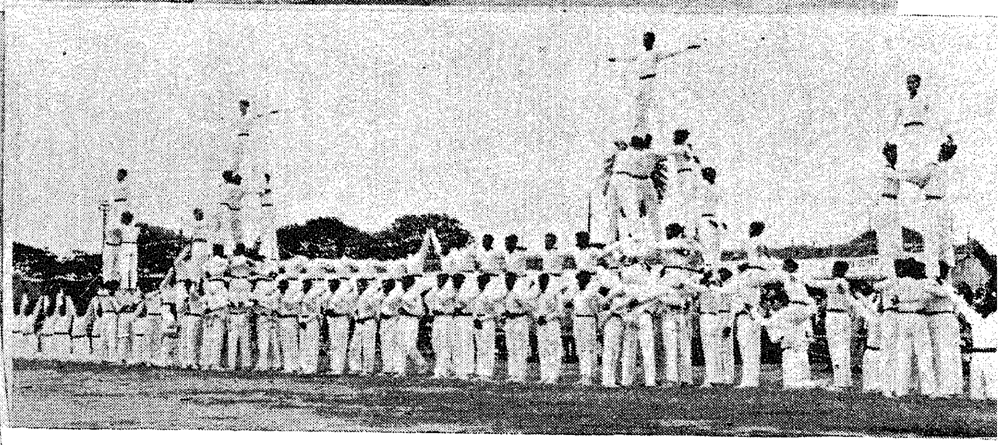
If any property had been inherited by any Hindu female governed by any of these rights of law from her husband or from her father-in-law, it would devolve, in the absence of sons or daughters including grand children of pre-deceased sons or daughters, upon the heirs of the husband. And further, so far as these persons are concerned, the special provision restricting the right to claim partition in respect of a dwelling house does not apply.

The joint family properties which correspond to the Mitakshara coparcenary properties are known in these systems of law as *tarwads*, *tavazhis*, *kutumbas* and *kavarus*, and a member of such *tarwad*, *tavazhi*, *kutumba* or *kavaru* may be a male or a female. When a member of such a joint family dies, his or her property will devolve on the heirs by testamentary or intestate succession in the same way as the interest of a male Hindu in a Mitakshara co-parcenary evolves upon his heirs.

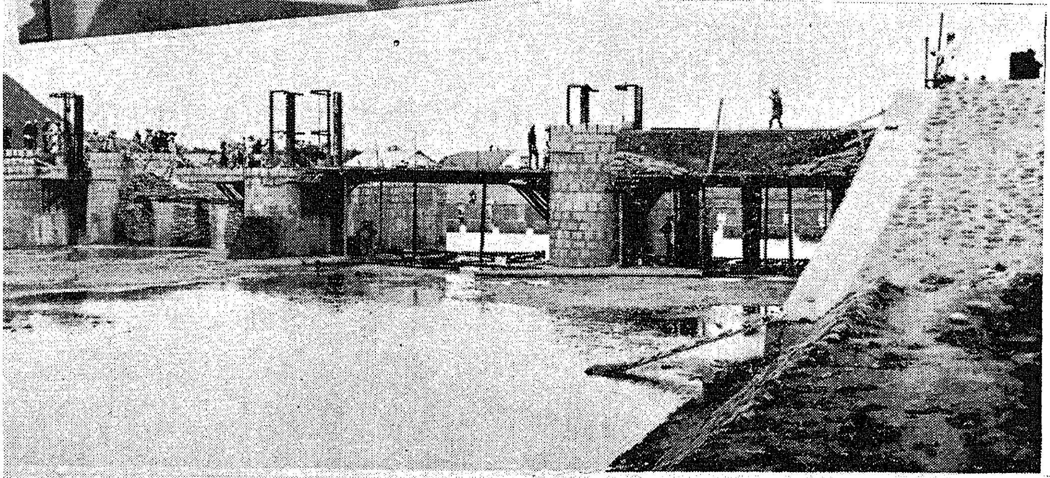
Sthanam property

Incidentally, with respect to *sthanam* properties (an anachronism in the present day) provision is made for the breaking up of the *sthanam* the moment the *sthanamdar* dies. Some of the aristocratic Hindu families in the south-west coast of India have had attached to their families an office called the *sthanam*, which means literally station, rank or dignity. *Sthanams* had been granted in days of old to rulers or chieftains but there are other families also possessing *sthanams* without any particular dignity attached to them. Once any of the *sthanamdar* dies the property will be held by all the members of the family of the *sthanamdar* as tenants-in-common.

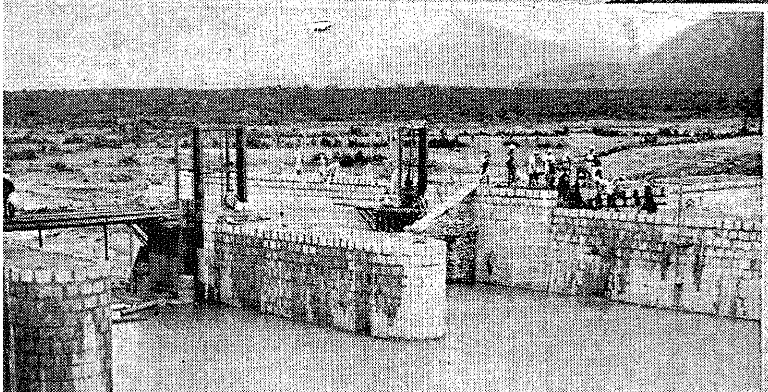
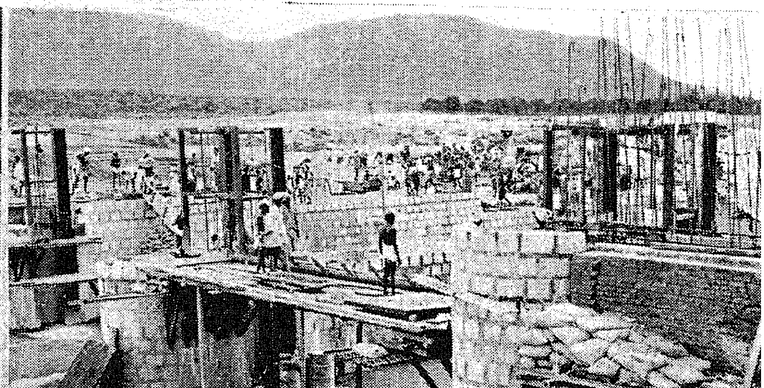




POLICE TATTOO: The Governor and other distinguished visitors watching the interesting items at the Police Sports and Tattoo in the City.



ARANIAR PROJECT: Work on this irrigation project in Chingleput district is fast progressing. Photos from different angles show the dam under construction.

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